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MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN HEALTHCARE: A REVIEW

***Ruchir Saxena and **Shashikant Sharma**

[1]Department of Information Technology, Poddar Management and Technical Campus, Rajasthan Technical University, Jaipur, 302004, India

[2]Department of Information Technology, Poddar International College, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 302004, India

In recent time frame, huge machine learning based practices are hastily utilize by the experts of diverse field that straightforwardly or indirectly aid them for improving quality of their working decisions. Recent linked literature of this field has portrayed countless rewards of an available schemes along with the evidence that not a sole standalone practice is skilled in present time frame to aid an expert of diverse field under dissimilar working style. Furthermore, each and every model perform differently, suitability of model depends on the base of function and their attributes types. This paper presents the different This paper put an effort to categorise steered research in the area of healthcare with utilization of machine learning methodologies.

Keywords: *Machine Learning, Healthcare, Classification, Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are dissimilar lethal diseases that affect people health around the world, unpredicted rapid changes in human life have augment health issues. Earlier few types of disease like failure of heart, kidneys, brain strokes etc. were thought over age sixties but in present timeframe those are becoming a headache for health care professionals worldwide and recognized as a number one killer in young age [1-4]. Connected investigational studies has exposed that various machine learning based procedures has offer a support to medical experts' resolution for recognize and evade with healthy treatment of disease. However handy machine learning based methodologies has simplified the decision-making practice of medical experts but every single handy practice has its stylish restraint. Furthermore, lot of reachable methods has produces low precisions fallouts that are also an additional key issue [5]. Hence taking efficient verdict on the base of diverse machine learning procedures still a puzzling case and an open hot investigational zone, got boundless attention of research community from past decades. Broadly practices of machine learning has groups under supervised and unsupervised schemes, implement scientific models with aims to offer learning ability how to execute firm tasks [6-8].

Supervised Learning Scheme

This is one most exploited machine learning practice which utilize a portion of data to train build model, make build model capability to recognize facts from unseen instances. This practice observes training figures of models and build inferred functions that has recognized as classifier in case of discrete outputs else known as regression function if produce continuous output. A vast approach based on this class has offered by related filed research community to optimize and act of existing schemes. DT ('Decision Trees), KNN ('K Nearest Neighbours), SVC ('Support 'vector Classifier), LR ('Logistic Regression), NB (Naive Bayes), NN (Neural Networks), LR (Linear Regression) are some of the widespread used methodology of supervised learning schemes [9].

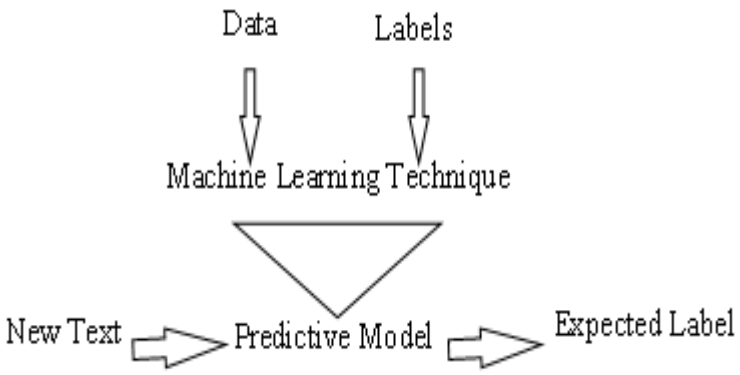

Fig. 1. Supervised Learning Procedures

Since the age of machine learning systems, a number of algorithms have been proposed by different researchers to trim down the dilemma of supervised learning techniques. However, their contributions enhance the accuracy level of the accessible system but

the field still lack due to each and every proposed approach have an its own limitation to handle the issues of learning problems. Still, no one algorithm is efficient to work with the all issues of such system. Typically, the issues of the supervised learning algorithm can be generalized in a number of behaviours.

Some key benefits of this procedure are

- This procedure suggests to early training of build model to recognize fact from unseen data.
- Practice efficiently recognized the number of relative classes.
- Through early training phase build model show its fittingness to identify and labeled the arrived facts.
- Presented more exact and reliable fallouts.

Some of the unique restraints of this scheme are

- Identifying and put label of arrived facts by preceding knowledge is highly complex.
- Continuously prior training requirement generate the hitches in acceptability of this schemes.
- Huge time taking procedure.
- Struggle into live setting where class tags are not identified at advance stage for setting rules.

Unsupervised Learning Scheme

This procedure annoying to determine hidden composition within the unlabelled facts.

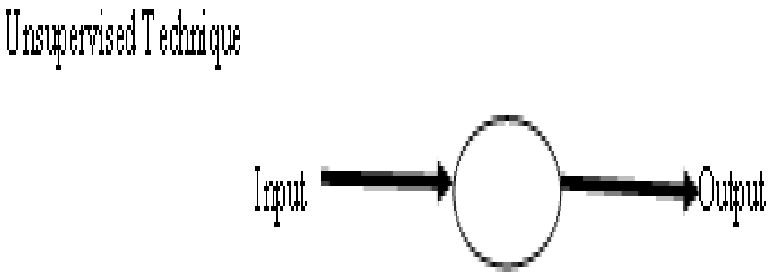

Fig. 1. Unsupervised Learning Procedure

Unlike to supervised methodologies this scheme not include any training model for learning process, no data set has taken in account to train built model prior of actual implementation process. In this practice info has grouped into dissimilar classes, hence also often recognize as 'cluster analysis' practice. In nonappearance position of any earlier release of training dataset for forecasting of fault-prone subsystems this scheme offers weighty outcomes in contrast to supervised learning procedure. No need of any training data part is only key assistance of this learning procedure[10]. The most restriction of this practice is that it only utilizes for the process of classification and results may be less accurate.

Machine Learning Efforts in Healthcare

In an extent of healthcare huge efforts have signified the rewards of machine learning practices. Due to rapid growing functionality and the unique signified benefits of machine learning based practices near about all healthcare experts exploit this technique in number of ways for making qualitive decisions at organization level or an individual phase. Furthermore, with the aid of huge working methodologies of this mechanism experts takes future decision effortlessly.

Significant assistances of machine learning procedure for an expert of healthcare sector can be point as:

- Expert can easily judge the treatment efficacy
- Aid to select remedies decision for saving human life
- With diverse testing figures aid to medical expert for making decision qualities.
- With easy hold data easy to understand condition of patient and maintain client's relationship.

A huge other facility of the practices based on machine learning procedures for helping of medical professionals have demonstrated by related field investigators with lot of printed pains during past few periods. With the upshots of an assorted offered practices each printed efforts has claim the signified supremacy of their procedure to aid an expert of medical field. Some pains have also put by investigators to express that with consistent rising size of medical info each practice has face hitches to sustain working eminence, exclusively supervise learning based methodologies. To overcome these related hitches a lot of research communities is in working phase and regularly intending the optimized machine learning based practices for aiding an expert of medical fields. In [11] authors have offered a fresh diseases forecasting method based on the ANN procedure. The investigator of this efforts has integrated Back-propagation functionality for training of their build model. In direction of analyse helping affect for medical experts' decisions they evaluate build model act with the real assorted data of Cleveland clinic. Built methodology opt only 14 attributes from the associated 76 attributes. With the evaluative upshots they have demonstrate that presented approach has achieve higher sensitivity, specificity and accuracy in comparison of accessible methods

A recent survey on AutoML procedures in sector of healthcare has presented in [12]. With showing the rewards of machine learning and AutoML in healthcare field the presented study has also indicated the recent research efforts. In [13] investigators have demonstrated the diverse role of ML procedures into healthcare field. The presented study significantly shows the efficacy of ML practice in to healthcare and also indicated the current hitches of accessible procedures that can be consider for the further research. A separate investigation discusses the ML and blockchain application into the smart healthcare sector [14]. Systematic Mapping Investigation of AI/MLin Healthcare with the suggestion of future directions has discussed in [15]. The need and the way to improve the Qos of ML practice into the field of healthcare has discussed in [16]. The key reward of the integration of AI and ML approach has discussed in [17-19]. This investigation depicts the merits of AI and ML integration efforts with recent hitches of an accessible techniques. Same efforts with the AI efforts a literature & Prediction Case Studies has discussed in [20].

Present Hitches of Handy Algorithms in Healthcare

Approximately few key research gaps are

- Furthermost accessible practices based on machine learning schemes are fails to uphold evaluative quality with statistics moderation.
- Majority of handy algorithms have built up with opting of arbitrary schemes of machine learning, process accomplish task with whole associated list of attributes. Hence builds approaches take huge execution time frame with generation of high false forecasting rate.
- Extreme number of handy approaches need human efforts for training purposes that degrades the performance of build technique.
- Sole scheme is not in accessible mode for preserve precision level with diverse set of info.

In [21], investigators have demonstrated some key benefits and restraints of handy algorithms.

Table 1. Benefits and Restraint of Handy Approaches [21]

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
K-means Clustering	Simple clustering approach. Efficient clustering method. Method is easy to be implemented.	Requires a number of clusters in advance. Handling categorical attributes cause problems. Results vary considerably in the presence of outliers.
DBSCAN / SOMS	Simple clustering approach. A number of clusters in advance is not required. Efficient clustering method.	Handling categorical attributes cause problems. Results vary considerably in the presence of outliers.
SVM	Better accuracy compared to other classifiers. Overfitting problem is not so great as in other methods.	High computational cost. Training process requires more time than other methods.
ID3	There are no domain requirements. Exact value results are provided for various actions, minimising the ambiguity of complex decisions. High dimensional databases are processed easily. Classifier and output are easy to be interpreted.	Results are restricted to one output attribute. Only categorical output is generated. Classifier performance depends on the type of dataset, making it unstable.
KNN	Method is easy to be implemented. Training process requires low computational cost.	Large storage space is required. Sensitivity to databases with high noise. Testing process requires high computational cost.
Naïve Bayes Bayesian Networks	Method is easy to be implemented. Method is speeder and provide more accuracy in high dimensional databases than other methods.	Low accuracy is provided in cases where exists dependence between variables.
Linear regression	Better accuracy compared to other classifiers. Complex relationships between dependent and independent variables are identified easily.	Results vary considerably in the presence of outliers. Training process requires more time than other methods. Classifier performance depends on the type of dataset, making it unstable. Only numerical output is generated.
Logistic regression	Better accuracy compared to other classifiers. Complex relationships between dependent and independent variables are identified easily.	Results vary considerably in the presence of outliers. Training process requires more time than other methods. Classifier performance depends on the type of dataset, making it unstable. Only categorical output is generated.
Neural network	Complex relationships between dependent and independent variables are identified easily. Ability to handle databases with high noise. A previous feature extraction task is not required.	High possibility of local minima. High possibility of overfitting problem. Classifier is difficult to be interpreted. High computational time is required if there is a large number of layers. No explanation or justification of decisions can be given, i.e., a "black box" characteristic.

CONCLUSION

Since the advent of ML schemes into an area of healthcare sector lot of investigational efforts has reveals an extensive value of various algorithms. Published efforts significantly demonstrate the benefits of handy procedures and also put an focus on associated limitations of offered efforts with the need of further research for optimization. In this paper, we reviewed the practices of machine learning and its applications into the field of healthcare. With an illustration of the groups of ML procedures this paper has also put a focus to present current hitches of handy ML algorithms into the sector of healthcare with detailing of further research direction which may helpful for the naïve investigator of this related field.

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