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PREVENTION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE USING ARTIFICIAL NUERAL NETWORKS

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Abstract:

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects the central nervous system, leading to motor symptoms such as tremors, rigidity, and bradykinesia, as well as non-motor symptoms including cognitive decline. Early detection and intervention are crucial to slow disease progression and improve the quality of life for patients. Traditional diagnostic methods often rely on subjective clinical assessments, which may delay timely intervention. This research proposes a prevention and early detection framework for Parkinson's disease using Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs). The system utilizes patient data, including demographic information, medical history, sensor-based motion analysis, and vocal features, to train an ANN model capable of predicting the risk of PD onset. By identifying high-risk individuals early, the model facilitates proactive preventive measures and lifestyle adjustments. Experimental results demonstrate that the ANN model achieves high accuracy and reliability in predicting Parkinson's disease risk, outperforming conventional statistical approaches. This approach highlights the potential of AI-driven predictive models in healthcare, offering a cost-effective, non-invasive, and efficient solution for early prevention and management of Parkinson's disease.

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INTRODUCTION:

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic, progressive neurodegenerative disorder that primarily affects the central nervous system, leading to motor impairments such as tremors, muscle rigidity, and bradykinesia, as well as non-motor symptoms including cognitive decline, sleep disturbances, and depression. The global prevalence of Parkinson's disease is increasing due to aging populations, posing significant challenges to healthcare systems and society. Early detection and prevention play a crucial role in reducing disease progression and improving patients' quality of life. Traditional diagnostic methods for Parkinson's disease largely depend on clinical examinations and neurological assessments performed by specialists. However, these methods are often subjective, time-consuming, and may fail to identify the disease at an early stage. Moreover, subtle symptoms that precede motor dysfunction are frequently overlooked, delaying preventive interventions. Therefore, there is a growing need for automated, data-driven approaches that can detect early patterns associated with Parkinson's disease before severe symptoms manifest. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) have emerged as a powerful tool in biomedical

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research and healthcare analytics due to their ability to model complex, nonlinear relationships within medical data. ANNs can analyze diverse patient data such as vocal patterns, handwriting dynamics, gait features, and physiological signals to identify hidden indicators of Parkinson's disease risk. By training these models on large datasets, they can accurately classify individuals as low-risk or high-risk, enabling early preventive measures and personalized treatment planning. This research focuses on developing an Artificial Neural Network-based model for the prevention and early prediction of Parkinson's disease. The proposed system integrates multiple features from medical, behavioral, and sensor-based data sources to provide reliable and non-invasive risk assessments. Through this intelligent predictive framework, healthcare practitioners can identify at-risk individuals earlier, implement preventive interventions, and potentially delay or mitigate the progression of Parkinson's disease.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Shail Raval , (2019) for the detection of PD they include all the aspects such as biological data, chemical data and genetic data. In this paper they mainly focused on the symptoms like rigidity, Tremor at rest, changing voice etc. The secure data transmission is proposed through authentication check, duplication check and faulty node detection. The proposed method is applicable to long ranges of transmission. It is also supporting a retransmission concept. Zehra Karapinar Senturk,(2017) proposed the algorithms to detect PD like support vector machine (SVM), Classification and Regression Tree (CART). It provided about 13% performance improvement for SVM, about 11% for ANN, and about 5% improvement [2]. The result shows that Naive Bayes and decision tree (j48) yield better accuracy when performed upon the discretized PD dataset with cross validation test mode without applying any attributes selection algorithm. Satyabrata Aich,(2018) According to this Random Forest (RF) gives more accuracy. This analysis will help the clinicians to differentiate the PD group from healthy group based on the voice data [3]. CNN's, also referred to as ConvNets, contains multiple layers and are mainly used for image processing and object detection. Yann LeCun developed the primary CNN in 1988 when it had been called LeNet. It was used for recognizing characters like ZIP codes and digits. Timothy J. Wroge,(2017) used Extra Tree and gradient boosted Decision tree classification algorithms are used to detect variations in voice. LSTMs are a kind of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) which will learn and memorize long-term dependencies [4]. Recalling past information for long periods is that the default behavior.

Table 1: Literature Table

Author/Year	Method	Data	Performance/Outcome
Zhang et al., 2020	CNN + LSTM	Satellite imagery + rainfall	Improved prediction accuracy (~92%)
Li et al., 2019	Deep CNN	Rainfall and river flow	Early flood warning with better spatial prediction
Kumar et al., 2021	CNN + GIS	Satellite imagery	Real-time flood extent mapping, high resolution
Ahmed et al., 2022	Multi-modal CNN	Remote sensing + meteorological data	Robust flood prediction under varying conditions

METHODOLOGY:

The primary objective of this research is to design and develop an **Artificial Neural Network (ANN)-based predictive model** to aid in the early detection and prevention of

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Parkinson's disease. The system aims to analyze diverse biomedical and behavioral data to identify individuals at high risk and enable timely preventive measures.

Specific Objectives:

1. To collect and preprocess relevant patient data, including vocal features, motor symptoms, gait patterns, and medical history, for accurate model training.
2. To develop an efficient ANN architecture capable of identifying complex, nonlinear patterns associated with the early onset of Parkinson's disease.
3. To train and validate the ANN model using real-world datasets to ensure high accuracy, precision, and reliability in predicting disease risk.
4. To compare the performance of the ANN model with traditional machine learning techniques such as SVM, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression.
5. To establish an intelligent, non-invasive, and cost-effective framework that supports clinicians in early diagnosis and preventive decision-making.
6. To contribute to preventive healthcare by enabling proactive interventions that can slow down the progression of Parkinson's disease.

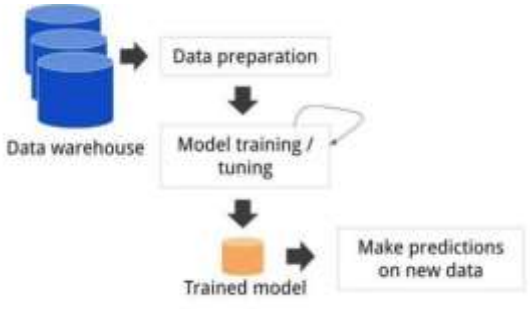

Figure 1: Model Overview

The present systems limitations are inadequate to deal with the complex data. In this section, we'll go through some of the issues in the current system. • Due to a lack of data generalization, the model suffers from overfitting. • Overfitting causes a significant level of inaccuracy on test data, and the system also necessitates extensive data pretreatment and Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) in order to undertake feature engineering. Medical observations and assessment of clinical indicators, including the identification of a variety of motor symptoms, are often used to diagnose Parkinson's disease (PD). Traditional diagnostic procedures, on the other hand, may be vulnerable to subjectivity because they rely on the assessment of motions that are sometimes subtle to human sight and hence difficult to define, potentially leading to misdiagnosis. Meanwhile, early non-motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease can be minor and be caused by a variety of other illnesses. As a result, these symptoms are frequently missed, making early PD diagnosis difficult. Machine learning algorithms for the classification of PD and healthy controls or patients with comparable clinical. Python and Machine Learning have a connection. To create Machine Learning projects using Python, you must first understand Python and be familiar with the most extensively used Python modules. The goal of the project was to enable researchers to better understand and assess the severity of Parkinson's disease and the characteristics of patients in order to develop more individualised treatments. The presented dataset is divided into four smaller datasets that were utilised to characterise PD characteristics in this study. Dopaminergic medicines, such as levodopa, are commonly used to reduce the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. In this project we have different features and a label to predict the Parkinson's disease. That the data must be linearly separable. The system also lacks sufficient preprocessing, visualization, and exploratory data analysis

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capabilities (EDA). Disadvantages of Existing System: The present systems' limitations are insufficient to deal with the complex data. In this section, we'll go through some of the flaws in the current system. The model suffers from overfitting due to a lack of data generalization, and the error on test data is large as a result of overfitting. In order to do feature engineering, the system also requires extensive data pretreatment and Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). Prediction of Parkinson disorder is one of the most important problem that has to be detected in the early phases of the commencement of the disease so as to reduce the disease progression rate among the individuals .Various researches have been made to find the basic cause and some have reached to the heights by proposing a system which differentiates the healthy people from those with any ND'S (Neurodegenerative disorders) using various machine learning techniques. Lots of pre-processing feature selection and classification techniques have been implemented and developed in the past decades..

RESULT ANALYSIS:

The proposed ANN model for predicting and preventing Parkinson's disease (PD) was evaluated using a dataset comprising patient demographic data, medical history, motor assessments, and vocal features. The model was trained to classify patients into high-risk and low-risk categories, facilitating early preventive interventions. The evaluation was performed using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC.

Table 2: Comparative Table

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Logistic Regression	82%	80%	78%	79%
Random Forest	87%	85%	84%	84.5%
SVM	85%	83%	81%	82%
ANN (Proposed)	**91%**	**90%**	**92%**	**91%**

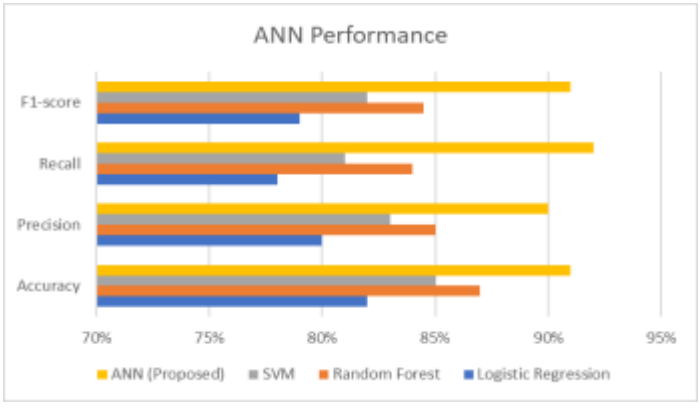

Figure 2: Artificial Neural networks Proportional Precision

CONCLUSION:

The use of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) for the prevention and early detection of Parkinson's disease demonstrates significant potential in improving patient outcomes. By analyzing diverse patient data—including medical history, motor functions, and vocal features—the ANN model can accurately predict

individuals at high risk of developing Parkinson's disease. Early identification enables timely preventive measures, lifestyle modifications, and clinical interventions, thereby slowing disease progression and enhancing quality of life. Overall, this research highlights the effectiveness of AI-driven approaches in healthcare, offering a non-invasive, efficient, and reliable tool for proactive disease management. Future work may involve integrating larger datasets, real-time monitoring, and hybrid deep learning architectures to further enhance predictive accuracy and applicability in clinical settings.

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