

Cardio Vascular Anemia Classifier using Supervised Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract: Anemia, a condition brought on by a lack of iron, is one of the most severe general health problems. Non-industrialized nations experience higher than normal rates of anemia. To evaluate the frequency of anemia, a blood test known as the total blood count is carried out. Anemia reduces the amount of oxygen that the blood can transport. Anemia occurs when there is either not enough hemoglobin present or when the hemoglobin is worthless. When blood circulates through the body, including the lungs, oxygen binds to hemoglobin and goes to the tissues. Hypoxia of the tissues happens when there is insufficient hemoglobin to properly oxygenate them. The overall amount of RBCs, In anaemia, both the amount of haemoglobin in the blood and the proportion of RBCs fall. RBCs, hemoglobin, hematocrit, RBC indices, and RDW are all calculated or measured using equipment. Using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis, the machine learning-based technique (SMLT) will offer a machine learning-based way for predicting whether or not the disease has already struck. The metrics of machine learning can be compared to the best in the industry.

Heart disease ,early detection of the condition can significantly enhance patient outcomes. Taking advantage of the vast amount of data accessible for analysis, Machine learning algorithms have developed into powerful tools for predicting heart illness. In this review, we analyse the present status of the subject and give an overview of recent research .We also discuss recent research that has used ML for heart disease prediction, the use of deep learning algorithms for automated identification of heart illness from ECG data and the use of SVM and ANN algorithms for cardiovascular event prediction

Keywords: Anemia, Machine Learning, Classification.