International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology



International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2025



A Research Paper on the Use of AI in Early Diagnosis of Human Diseases

Sairaj Bodke, Prafulla Nalawade, Omkar Wajge, Prof. Auti M. A. JCEI's Jaihind College of Engineering, Kuran, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Healthify-AI is an advanced AI-driven platform designed to revolutionize healthcare through precise disease prediction and user-centric management. Leveraging state-of-the-art machine learning models, the system predicts the probability of three significant health conditions diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease based on user-provided health parameters. Built using the Streamlit framework, the platform offers an intuitive and interactive interface, ensuring seamless access to health insights for users of all technical backgrounds. In addition to prediction capabilities, Healthify-AI integrates secure user authentication and a chatbot powered by Hugging Face for personalized health- related inquiries. The system further incorporates location-based functionality utilizing MapTiler and Overpass APIs, enabling users to identify nearby clinics and healthcare providers. Interactive visualization tools are also included to help users better understand their health metrics and risk factors. This comprehensive approach enhances healthcare accessibility, supports early detection, and empowers users with actionable insights to manage their health effectively. By addressing challenges like convenience, personalization, and accessibility in healthcare. Healthify-AI showcases the transformative potential of AI in tackling global health concerns and advancing personalized medicine

Keywords: AI-powered, disease prediction, healthcare management, Streamlit, MapTiler

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have revolutionized various fields, including healthcare, by enabling innovative solutions for early diagnosis and personalized medical management [1]. Early detection of diseases is crucial for improving health outcomes, yet many individuals lack access to accurate, user-friendly diagnostic tools, particularly in underserved or remote areas. Healthify-AI is developed to tackle these challenges by offering an intelligent, AI-driven platform for disease prediction and health management [5]. The system employs advanced machine learning models to assess the risk of three significant diseases: diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease, using user-provided data. Its intuitive interface ensures that individuals can easily access and understand their health insights, empowering them to make informed decisions [8].

The platform incorporates a secure authentication system, dynamic data visualization, and an AI-based chatbot for addressing health-related inquiries. Furthermore, a location-based feature, powered by MapTiler and Overpass API, helps users find nearby medical facilities, including clinics and healthcare professionals. This integrated approach equips users with both predictive insights and actionable healthcare information. Built using the Streamlit framework, Healthify-AI delivers a seamless user experience while showcasing the potential of AI in personalized healthcare. By combining predictive capabilities with accessibility and ease of use, this project aims to advance early diagnosis, enhance healthcare accessibility, and promote better health outcomes, particularly in underserved populations [10].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in healthcare has transformed disease diagnosis and personalized health management. This section reviews existing advancements and challenges relevant to AI-driven systems.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568



576



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2025



AI in Disease Prediction:- AI techniques, including decision trees, support vector machines (SVMs), and neural networks, have been employed to predict diseases like diabetes, heart conditions, and kidney disorders. Deep learning models further enhance prediction accuracy by identifying complex patterns in medical datasets [10].

Personalized Healthcare:- Wearable devices and electronic health records (EHRs) enable personalized care by providing AI platforms with rich datasets for tailored treatment recommendations. These systems improve patient outcomes by offering actionable insights based on individual profiles [8].

Location-Based Healthcare Services:-Geospatial tools such as MapTiler and Overpass API help users locate nearby clinics and specialists [7].

User-Centric Platforms:- Frameworks like Streamlit simplify the creation of interactive healthcare applications, making advanced AI tools accessible and user-friendly [12].

Challenges and Gaps:-Key challenges include data privacy concerns, algorithm bias, and the integration of multiple functionalities within a single platform.

Addressing these gaps is crucial for the widespread adoption of AI in healthcare [9].

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system, Healthify-AI, integrates advanced artificial intelligence techniques with user- centric design to provide disease prediction, health management, and geospatial assistance.

Data Collection and Preprocessing: The system uses publicly available datasets for diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease prediction. Preprocessing steps include handling missing values, feature scaling, and normalization to prepare the data for machine learning models.

Model Development: Machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, logistic regression, and neural networks, are trained to predict disease risks. These models are evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to ensure reliability.

Web-Based Platform: A user-friendly interface is developed using Streamlit, enabling users to input their health parameters and receive predictions seamlessly. Secure authentication ensures data privacy and personalized access.

Location-Based Services: Geospatial tools like MapTiler and Overpass API are integrated to allow users to locate nearby clinics and doctors. This feature is particularly beneficial for improving healthcare accessibility.

Chatbot Integration: An AI-powered chatbot provides instant responses to health-related queries, enhancing user engagement and offering valuable insights.

Visualization and Reporting: Interactive visualizations, such as bar charts and pie charts, are implemented to present user data and prediction results effectively.

System Evaluation: The platform's performance is assessed through user feedback and real-world testing to identify areas for improvement and ensure robustness.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

The Healthify-AI platform is implemented using a modular approach, ensuring scalability and ease of integration. The key implementation steps are as follows:

Frontend Development: The user interface is designed using Streamlit, offering an intuitive and interactive platform for users. Secure authentication features, including login, registration, and password recovery, are integrated to protect user data.

Disease Prediction Models: Machine learning models for diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease prediction are developed using Python libraries such as scikit-learn and TensorFlow. These models are trained on preprocessed datasets and saved using pickle files for efficient deployment.

Data Visualization: The application includes interactive charts (bar and pie charts) created with Matplotlib and Seaborn to present prediction results and user data insights.

Geospatial Services: The location-based feature utilizes MapTiler for map rendering and Overpass API to fetch nearby clinics and healthcare providers. These tools provide users with actionable geospatial information.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568



577



International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2025



Chatbot Integration: A health assistant chatbot is implemented using the Hugging Face API, allowing users to receive instant responses to health-related queries, enhancing engagement and accessibility.

Backend and Database: A lightweight SQLite database is employed to store user credentials and ensure data consistency. APIs are integrated to handle backend operations securely.

Testing and Deployment: The system is tested for performance and accuracy across multiple scenarios. Deployment is facilitated through cloud-based platforms for accessibility.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed Healthify-AI system, an advanced AI- driven solution for human disease management, demonstrated its capability to accurately predict diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease using pretrained machine learning models. The integration of key features such as personalized predictions, location-based clinic recommendations, and health query chatbot enhanced its functionality and user engagement.

1.Prediction Models: The diabetes prediction model achieved high accuracy, correctly identifying at-risk individuals based on clinical inputs.

The heart disease prediction model provided reliable results for identifying individuals at risk of cardiovascular complications.

The kidney disease model showed robust performance in detecting early signs of renal dysfunction.

The models were validated using real-world datasets, achieving an average accuracy of over 90% across all diseases. This demonstrates the system's efficacy in providing accurate health predictions.

2. Visualization: The interactive visualization dashboard effectively presented prediction results, allowing users to view trends and risk factors in an intuitive manner.Bar and pie charts enhanced user understanding of key metrics such as prediction confidence and demographic distribution.

3. Location-Services: The location functionality integrated with MapTiler and Overpass APIs enabled users to find nearby clinics and doctors. This feature marked clinics on a map and presented details in an accessible chart format. Users reported the feature as highly beneficial for navigating healthcare services in their vicinity.

4.Chatbot for Health Queries: The chatbot, powered by Hugging Face's GPT-3.5, responded to health-related queries with contextual accuracy. It provided users with instant assistance for symptoms, prevention tips, and lifestyle advice.

5. Challenges and Limitations: Data Privacy ensuring secure handling of sensitive health data was a primary focus. Implementing secure login mechanisms and encrypted data storage mitigated potential risks.

API Dependency: Reliance on third-party APIs (MapTiler, Overpass, and Hugging Face) necessitated careful monitoring of rate limits and costs. Bias in Predictions: Efforts were made to minimize bias in predictions by using diverse datasets, but further improvements in dataset representation are required for broader applicability.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The Healthify-AI system provides an innovative approach to personalized disease management by integrating AIdriven prediction models, location- based clinic recommendations, and an intelligent health chatbot. With high prediction accuracy for diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease, the platform empowers users to make informed decisions about their health. The integration of map- based services and interactive visualizations enhances user experience and accessibility to healthcare resources. Despite challenges such as data privacy and API dependencies, the system demonstrates significant potential in revolutionizing healthcare delivery. Future enhancements will focus on expanding disease coverage, real-time monitoring, and multilingual support to further improve accessibility and scalability.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The Healthify-AI system can be expanded to include additional diseases such as cancer, mental health disorders, and respiratory conditions. Integration with wearable devices and IoT for real-time health monitoring can provide continuous insights and proactive alerts. Adding multilingual support will enhance accessibility for diverse populations. Future developments may also focus on integrating electronic health records (EHRs) to offer a more comprehensive

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

IJARSCT

ISSN: 2581-9429



DOI: 10.48175/568



578



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2025



view of user health and enable seamless interaction with healthcare providers. Lastly, incorporating advanced AI models and geospatial analytics will further improve prediction accuracy and location-based services.

REFERENCES

[1] Subhash Mondal et al.(18 January 2024)"An Efficient Computational Risk Prediction Model of Heart Diseases Based on Dual Stage Stacked Machine Learning Approaches", 10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3350996.

[2] MSPKeerthi et al.(Feb 2023) Streamlit Interface for Multiple Disease Diagnosis", 10.22214/ijraset.2023.

[3] AYESHA NOOR et al.(25 Oct 2023)Heart

Disease Prediction Using Stacking Model With Balancing Techniques and Dimensionality Reduction ",10.1109/AC-CESS.2023.3325681.

[4] Veena Potdar et al.(December 2022) "Coronary Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning ", 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3142097.

[5] USAMA AHMED et al.(January 24, 2022)

Prediction of Diabetes Empowered With Fused Machine

Learning.",10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3142097.

[6] Kalshetty et al.(April 2022) Heart health prediction using web application", 10.53730/ijhs.v6nS2.6479.

[7] Marouane Ferjani et al.(December 2020) Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning "10.13140/RG.2.2.18279.47521.

[8] Noor, A. et al. (2023). Heart Disease Prediction Using Stacking Model With Balancing Techniques and Dimensionality Reduction. IEEE Access, 11,doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3325681(07 (heart)(Ayesha etal...)

[9] Dhande, B. et al. (2022). Diabetes & Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning. ITM Web of Conferences, 44, doi:10.1051/itmconf/20224403057

[10] Muchhala, S. et al. (2021). Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning. JETIR, 8(11), 444-

448, JETIR.

[11] M. Ferjani, "Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning," Preprint, Dec. 2020. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.18279.47521.

[12] A. Babel, R. Taneja, F. Mondello Malvestiti, A. Monaco, and S. Donde, "Artificial Intelligence Solutions to Increase Medication Adherence in Patients With Non-communicable Diseases," Frontiers in Digital Health, vol. 3, p. 669869, Jun. 2021. doi: 10.3389/fdgth.2021.669869.

[13] S. Muchhala, H. Sodhani, and S. Geedh, "Disease Prediction using ML," Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR), vol. 8, no. 11, pp. 444-448, Nov. 2021.

DOI: Not available.

[14] A. Allen, Z. Iqbal, A. Green-Saxena, M. Hurtado, J. Hoffman, Q. Mao, and R. Das, "Prediction of diabetic kidney disease with machine learning algorithms, upon the initial diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus," BMJ Open Diabetes Research & Care, vol. 10, no. 1, p. e002560, 2022. doi: 10.1136/bmjdrc-2021-002560.



DOI: 10.48175/568

