

Psychiatry on Heart Issue and Different Data Classification Prediction with Scheduled Cause of Diabetes

S.M Meenaatchi, K.Rajeswari

Abstract: *Despite the fact existence of an express heartrending world, living prototype and culture of Human applied with various states of affairs, the traditional view of accepted wisdom with a different ideology based on their own procession of thoughts to survive their life with high mental stress. Data Classification approaches and methodologies are studied over them and planned to apply new methodologies in the future. Nowadays, Diabetes plays a very important role, which affects based on all age categories of people easily. Once debate is identified, the whole routine culture gets distressed. Infections towards some organs unvoiced in the human body, some evidence is required to apply and classify the system easily and safeguard human life as much as safe, to avoid heart-related issues.*

Keywords: *Diabetes, Classification, Heart issue, Visualization.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Many technology and technical tools are developed to predict and prevent the factorial patterns of diseases in many ways. The mental stress of the human is deeply studied over as a knowledge-based analysis in a general vision towards the research. Some common factors as syndrome are being to consider and relived based on heart-related issues and diabetes in deep manner. The symptoms for general diabetes are stated as follows

- ✓ Urinating Over And Over Again.
- ✓ Feeling Incredibly Thirsty.
- ✓ Excessive Tiredness
- ✓ Unclear Vision.
- ✓ Loss Of Weight

The Common symptoms for heart attack are stated as follows:

- ✓ Chest Pain Or Distress
- ✓ Nausea
- ✓ Sweating
- ✓ Lightheadedness Or Dizziness
- ✓ Fatigue

Statement analyzed over with all the circumstances

A. Dual formation of parameter analyzation like

- ✓ pressure,
- ✓ cholesterol,
- ✓ Heart rate
- ✓ blood sugar

B. Limit on resources with multiple values for evaluation

Manuscript published on 30 August 2019.

*Correspondence Author(s)

S.M Meenaatchi, Ph.D Research Scholar, Tiruppur Kumaran College for Women, PG and Research Department of Computer Science, Tiruppur

Dr. K.Rajeswari, Associate Professor, PG and Research Department of Computer Science, Tiruppur Kumaran College for women, Tiruppur

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Retrieval Number: J99140881019/19©BEIESP

DOI: 10.35940/ijitee.J9914.0881019

Journal Website: www.ijitee.org

Of course, the symptoms are differs between Men and Women, as well as it depends upon the risk factors, it has to be analyzed and revealed in the future^[1] This research work fully details with the risk factor over the heart attack with Cleveland dataset to invest the issues based on Myocardial Infarction (MI). On the whole, the study states most of the deaths rates based on the heart attack happens as sudden in nature. The illustration shows some values to prevent an estimate in the feature with reduced levels. Even then, without identifying the root cause factors it is not possible to prevent and protect as much as planned. The conditional criteria are studied over through the research^[1] and applied to create new impending also.^[6] Implemented concepts are based on the neural network to predict the effectiveness of diabetes based heart disease using the frequent itemset algorithm. The work fully pledged with attributes cordiality among them to analyze the risk factor based on age gender, gene and type of diseases highly affected to them.^[7, 8] the main connected components between the scheduled cause are identified between diabetes and heart attacks are based on A hemoglobin A1C test, blood pressure (<130/80) mmHg and cholesterol (LDL <100 mg/dl).

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

The main objective study over the research is planned to specify creational feature based on the multiple parameters. After surviving the risk factors over the scheduled cause, the prediction becomes more difficult based on the unrecognized diagnosis of the syndrome. On the whole diagnosis process of diseases can be applied and prevent at any cost with the followed treatments with periodic follow-ups. Data classification over the two Studies planned to illustrate the issues to resolve and identify the link between disease with any relational dependency and with its similarities. The problem correlated issues may depend on the cause of risk factor, especially for heart attacks. As follows:

- ✓ Measuring up to the progression on age, gender factors.
- ✓ Crossover detection between heart-attack and diabetes
- ✓ Data Representation on Visualization for quick review.

III. PROPOSED VIEW OF CLASSIFICATION

The proposed view of the system fully planned on the correlation features dependency between the variables associated in the dataset to classify the data. Data classification catalog is applied to visualize and schedule the



Published By:

Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP)

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factors based on the cause of dual disease factor. In this proposed work reveals, through the whole process of compiled terminology applied with the novel tools and Techniques to find out the real factor of analysis based on

1. State the problem statement
2. Collect the dataset and identify the attributes
3. Review based on existing research work
4. Design the data model with required features
5. Check the cross over features between the dependency states of attributes
6. Data visualization factors schema

IV. IMPLEMENTATION RESULT

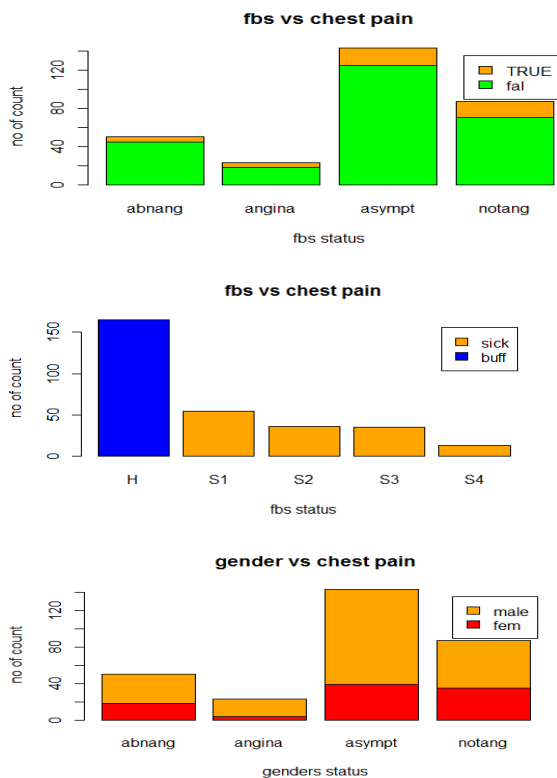
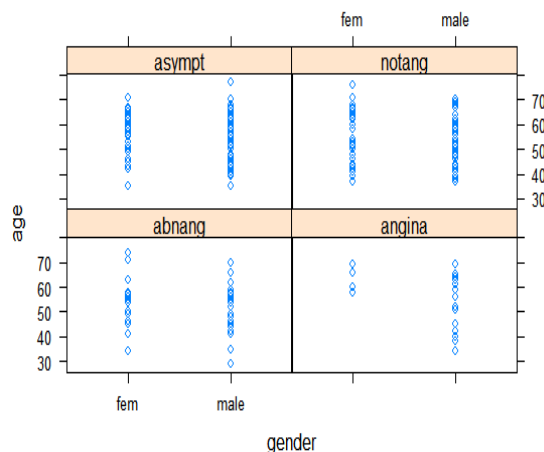


Figure 1: Comparative Study And Analysis Based On Crossover Detection Between Heart-Attack And Diabetes With Fasting Blood Sugar Test A) Fbs Vas Chest Pain Type B) Fbs Against Diseases Affected Based On Healthy And Sick Status C) Chest Pain Based On Gender Analysis



the scheduled cause of disease infection as either or nor on the findings. The proposed system follows the steps to integrate the findings based on the followings steps are:

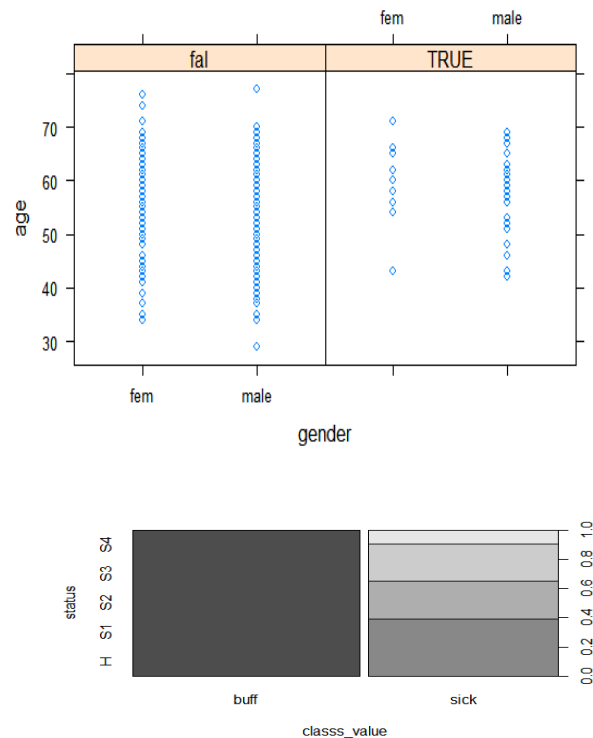


Figure 2: Dual formation of parameter analyzation like pressure, cholesterol, heart rate, blood sugar a) fasting blood sugar affected status based on age and gender b) chest pain status based on age and gender c) comparative analysis on class value based on sickness status of chest pain

Figure 3: Measuring Up To The Progression Value Based On The Paired Analysis With The Parameter Age, Gender, Chest Pain, Blood Pressure, Cholesterol And Fasting Blood Sugar.

V. CONCLUSION

Data classification features are studied over and applied to state the logic factor to prevent the extract ideal state of the scheduled cause of the disease. All the parameters re-measured up to ignite the resources in a comparative manner. In future Type 3 non-angina in chest pain based parameter has to be revealed and planned to enhance the study to protect more from diabetes. The correlation factors are studied and survived that the three parameters mainly to be maintained as normal in range based on the data classification are blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol.

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AUTHOR PROFILE



I am S.M.Meenaatchi M.phil, and doing my Ph.D Research in Tiruppur Kumaran College for Women, PG and Research Department of Computer science, Tiruppur. Interested areas of research are Data Mining, Image Processing and Software Testing.



I am Dr.K.Rajeswari M.sc, M.phil, Associate Professor, PG and Research Department of Computer science, Tiruppur Kumaran College for women, Tiruppur. I am having more than 18+ years of teaching experience and published more than 35 papers. Interested Research areas are Data Mining, Image Processing, Networking and Software Testing.