

# A SURVEY : PREDECTION & DETECTION OF DENGUE – MINING METHODS & TECHNIQUES

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## ABSTRACT

*Data Mining is focused on deriving knowledge from multiple data formats using intelligent analytics techniques. Data mining is a field having various techniques that converts the raw data into useful information in various research fields. There are two primary goals for data mining prediction and description. Prediction involves fields or variables in the data sets to predict unknown or future values of other diseases possibilities. On the other hand description involves finding of pattern describing the data that can be present in knowledge base provided for disease prediction. We can predict diseases like hepatitis, Lung cancer liver disorder, breast cancer or heart diseases, diabetes etc, it helps in finding the patterns to decide future trends in medical field. We can use in finding the knowledge and prediction, detection of Dengue as well.*

**Keywords :-** Data Mining, Raw Data, Information, Knowledge Discovery, Prediction, Description, Medical Analysis, Dengue.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Information technology has generated large amount of data-base and huge amount of data in various research fields. To research in knowledge mining has give rise to store data and manipulate previously stored data for further decision making process. Dengue is a threatening disease caused by female mosquitoes. It is typically found in widespread hot regions. From long periods of time, Experts are trying to find out some of features on Dengue disease so that they can rightly categorize patients because different patients require different types of treatments [2]. There are various data mining techniques available with suitable dependent on domain application. By using data mining we can examine large amount of routine samples collected in disease prediction. Best results are achieved by balancing knowledge of experts for describing the problem and goals with search capabilities. Hospitals must also want to minimize cost of clinical test. It can be achieved by employing appropriate computer based information and decision sport system. Here, data mining plays an important role to give many results faster and accurate by using various algorithms[8].

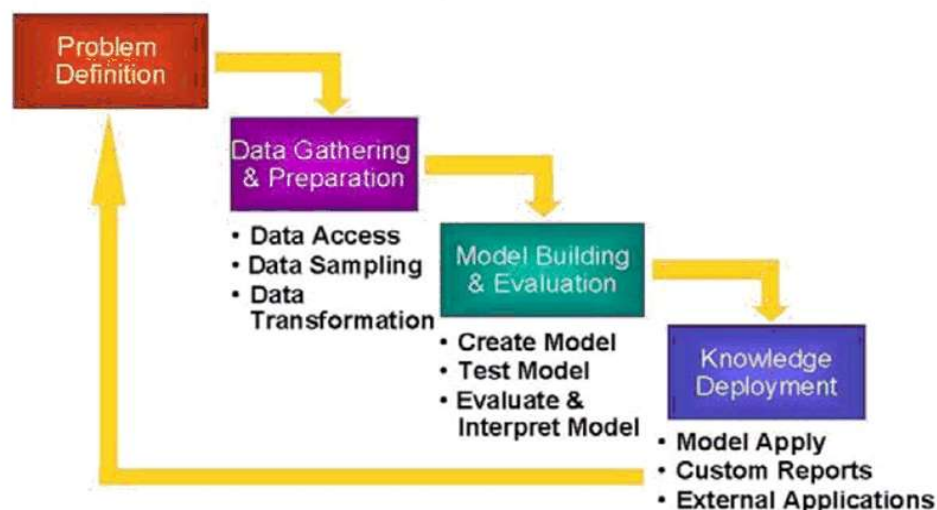
## 2. DATA MINING PROCESS AND MEDICAL SCIENCE:

Data mining is the process of selecting, exploring and modeling large amounts of data in order to discover unknown patterns or relationships which provide a clear and useful result to the data analyst [8].

### 2.1 Data mining involves the following Steps:

1. Problem definition: The first step is to identify goals.
2. Data exploration: All data needs to be consolidated so that it can be treated consistently.
3. Data preparation: The purpose of this step is to clean and transform the data for more robust analysis.

4. **Modeling:** Based on the data and the desired outcomes, a data mining algorithm or combination of algorithms is selected for analysis. The specific algorithm is selected based on the particular objective to be achieved and the quality of the data to be analyzed.
5. **Evaluation and Deployment:** Based on the results of the data mining algorithms, an analysis is conducted to determine key conclusions from the analysis and create a series of recommendations for consideration.



**Fig -1:** Data Mining Process

## 2.2 Data mining for Medical Science:

Data mining is a relatively new field of research whose major objective is discovering knowledge from large amounts of data. In medical and health care areas a large amount of data is becoming available due to regulations and the availability of computers and technology. On the one hand, practitioners are expected to use all this data in their work but, at the same time, such a large amount of data cannot be processed by humans in a short time to make diagnosis, prognosis and treatment schedules. A major objective is to evaluate data mining tools in medical and health care applications to develop a tool that can help make timely and accurate decisions.

The Healthcare industry is among the most information intensive industries. Medical information, knowledge and data keep growing on a daily basis. It has been estimated that an acute care hospital may generate five terabytes of data a year [7]. The ability to use these data to extract useful information for quality healthcare is crucial. Medical informatics plays a very important role in the use of clinical data. In such discoveries pattern recognition is important for the diagnosis of new diseases and the study of different patterns found when classification of data takes place.

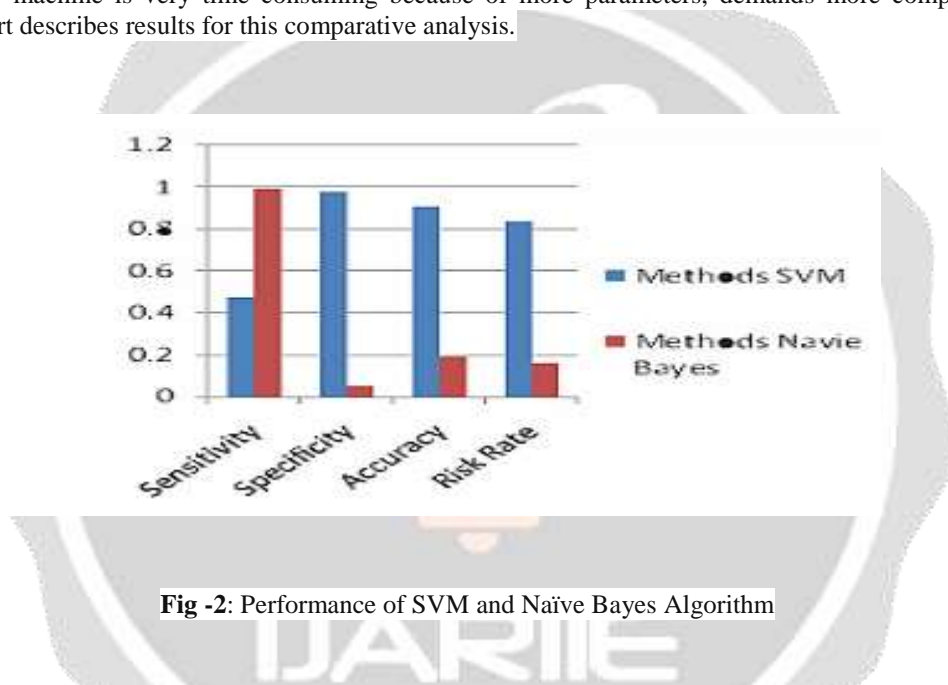
The application of artificial intelligence in healthcare is relatively new. Data mining can be applied to the medical databases, which will predict or classify the data with a reasonable accuracy. For a good prediction or classification the learning algorithms must be provided with a good training set from which patterns and rules can be extracted to help classify the testing dataset. We can predict diseases like hepatitis, Lung cancer liver disorder, breast cancer or heart diseases, diabetes, arbovirus disease etc, it helps in finding the patterns to decide future trends in medical field.

## 3. PREDICTION OF AN AIRBOVIRUS – DENGUE DISEASE:

Dengue infection is an epidemic disease typically found in tropical region. Symptoms of the disease show rapid and violent for patients in a short time. The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies the dengue infection as Dengue Fever (DF) and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). Symptoms of DHF are divided into 4 types. The problem might be happen when an expert misdiagnoses dengue infection. For Example, an expert diagnosed a patient as non dengue or DF even if a patient was a DHF patient. That might be the cause of dead if patient did not receive treatment. Therefore, we selected data mining approach to solve this problem [2].

For properly categorizing our dataset, different classification techniques are used. These techniques are Naïve Bayesian, REP Tree, Random tree, J48, SMO, SVM, Decision Tree Approach, and Spatial Data Analysis as well.

In this survey study, [1] Represents Comparative Analysis of Machine learning techniques for classification of Arbovirus - Research efforts have reported with increasing confirmation that the support vector machines (SVM) have greater accurate diagnosis ability. The accuracy of svm outperforms the Naïve bayes technique. As shown in the experiment results, support vector machine has the highest classification precision most of the time. However support vector machine is very time consuming because of more parameters, demands more computation time. Following chart describes results for this comparative analysis.



**Fig -2:** Performance of SVM and Naïve Bayes Algorithm

[2] Represents Data Mining of Dengue Infection Using Decision Tree in which each dataset consists of more than 400 attributes. To accomplish the knowledge discovery task, we consider employing decision tree as a data mining tool. We propose a set of meaningful attributes from the temporal data. Our experiments are divided into 4 parts. The first two experimental results show the useful knowledge to classify dengue infection from 2 different datasets respectively. Another objective of this research is to detect the day of defervescence of fever which is called day0. At the end we obtained very low accuracy in day-4 as we found that the tree is over fit. The experimental results shown that the decision tree approach did not suit this task thus we think we should to select a new classification approach in the future works. [3] Represents the classification techniques to determine the population of Dengue fever infected cases in Jhelum district and in surrounding areas geographically. So, we can compare performance of different classification techniques. Objective of this study also includes the comparison of different classification algorithms with the help of graphs, based on our dataset. We have implemented all the techniques by using weka tool and all the procedure of implementation is within it. At the end, After analysis of our dataset with each technique we are paralleling them in the conclusion. When we have done the comparison among all of them we concluded that naïve Bayes Technique is greatest among all others. As the accuracy of Naive bayes is 92% which was biggest of all. Naïve Bayes is the best also for the aim that it gives the probability and efficiency while Random Tree and REP Tree do not give us probability. It has concluded that NB and J48 are the top performance classifier techniques by way that, they has achieved an accuracy of 92% and 88%, takes fewer time to run and shows ROC area=0.815, and had smallest error rate. We can find the following comparison chart below. [4] Represents

implementation the automated system to reorganize the Dengue fever using the Microscope blood image report. Microscope image report as input and signals are filtered and the feature characteristics are extracted, the features are fed to the neural networks. Classification is carried using and the Back Propagation Network (BPN). Which gives the 98% accurate result with a short period. [5] Represents prediction of chronic kidney disease. Study is focused on the usage of classification techniques in the field of medical science and bioinformatics. The main focus of this paper is Chronic-Kidney-Disease prediction using weka data mining tool and its usage for classification in the field of medical bioinformatics. Algorithms have been compared with classification accuracy to each other on the basis of correctly classified instances, time taken to build model, time taken to test the model, mean absolute error, K appa statistics and ROC Area. In the experiments Multilayer perception algorithm gives better classification accuracy and prediction performance to predict chronic kidney disease (CKD) using relevant dataset available at UCI machine learning repository. [6] Represents a study of different data mining techniques that can be employed in automated HCV infection prediction systems. The system extracts hidden knowledge from a historical HCV patient's database. The models are trained and validated against a test dataset. Three classification techniques which are Naïve Bayes, decision trees and neural networks applied on three HCV database of different size, then determine Performance accuracy and effectiveness of each technique using Lift Chart. Performance analysis of these classifiers is summarized in Table.

**Table – 1:** Performance Analysis Table [6]

<b>Data Set Size</b>	<b>Decision Tree</b>	<b>Naïve Bayes</b>	<b>Neural Network</b>
<b>859 Records</b>	95%	66%	86%
<b>1060 Records</b>	96%	85%	84%
<b>1800 Records</b>	96%	94%	92%

#### 4. CONCLUSION:

Firstly, there exists a wide class of algorithms and techniques for information extraction and knowledge discovery in medical science. Best results are achieved by balancing knowledge of experts for describing the problem and goals with search capabilities. Hospitals must also want to minimize cost of clinical test. It can be achieved by employing appropriate computer based information and decision support system. Here, data mining plays an important role to give many results faster and accurate by using various algorithms. By analyzing the different techniques in mentioned researches we can say that more accurate method for medical science is Naïve Bayes as classification methods is more useful in medical science and disease prediction. But, we can combine different methods to get accurate knowledge discovery. Previously studies are along with comparative analysis only.

This paper presents a generic survey of the Dengue Disease Prediction using different data mining techniques. All techniques we explained are widely using in medical science. Data set for dengue prediction is DNA microarray data which have information of gene's expression responsible for dengue virus' successful attack. This data is available on GEO dataset NCBI. For this project .cel format is used as mostly microarray chip machines saved information in this format. Before doing any analysis, Normalization of these data is necessary. Hence, after analyzing all the researches we can conclude that combination of different methods can help to acquire more accurate results.

In future we will apply RMA to normalize microarray data. Then, features selection by using Wrapper Method. We will improve result of detection and diagnose relevant data using 2 way methods – 1<sup>st</sup> Naïve Bayes for classification on gene expressions and 2<sup>nd</sup> SVM to classified dataset for high level of classification and accurate and efficient results about dengue detection (either Yes or No).

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