South Asian Journal of Engineering and Technology Research Article

Open Access Full Text Article 121(2022) 132-141 DOI: 10.26524/sajet.2022.12.20

# Machine learning approaches for optimal prediction of liver fibrosis cruelty

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**Article info**
Received 10th Decmber 2021 Received in revised form 21 February 2022
Accepted 30 March 2022

**Keywords**
Application, data, physical layer

**Abstract**
Noninvasive assessment of severity of liver fibrosis is crucial for understanding histology and making decisions on antiviral treatment for chronic HBV in view of the associated risks of biopsy. aimed to develop a computer-assisted assessment system for the evaluation of liver disease severity by using machine leaning classifier based on physical-layer with serum markers. The retrospective data set, including 920 patients, was used to establish Decision Tree classifier (DTC), Random Forest Classifier (RFC), Logistic Regression Classifier (LRC), and Support Vector Classifier (SVC) for liver fibrosis severity assessment. Training and testing samples account for 50% of the data set, respectively. The best indicator combinations were selected in random combinations of 24 indicators including 67 108 760 group indicators by four different machine learning classier. The resulting classifiers prospectively tested in 50% testing patients, and the sensitivity, septicity, overall accuracy, and receiver operating characteristics (ROC) were used to compare four classifiers to existed 19 models. Results show that the RFC-based classifier system, with 9 indicators, is feasible to assess severity for liver fibrosis with diagnostic accuracy (greater than 0.83) superior to existing 19 models. Additional studies based on a large data set with full serum markers and imaging information are necessary to enhance diagnostic accuracy and to expand clinical application.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Continuous liver disease (CLD) is common from one end of the world to the other. CLD is cause d by a variety of factors, the most well-known of which being chronic hepatitis B (CHB). The stage of liver fibrosis is a good predictor of sickness severity and frequently indicates the need for more refined therapy. Liver biopsy is currently the best method for evaluating liver fibrosis, but it has a few drawbacks, including heartlessness, results, examining errors (examples represent around 1/50,000 of the entire liver), unrepeatable tasks in short time periods, perplexed running methodology, emotional spectator blunder, and significant expenses. The drawbacks may play a role in the recurrence of liver biopsy prognostic errors and hopeless patient consistency. As a result, methods for measuring the amount of liver fibrosis that are both safe and non-intrusive have become popular. There is now a growing number of reliable non-obtrusive approaches that are commonly used in logical practice. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the need for liver biopsy, particularly in cases of viral hepatitis.

Actually, thanks to cutting-edge serum indicators, ultrasound imaging, and appealing reverberation imaging measuring techniques, non-invasive detection and differentiation of liver cirrhosis is now very precise. The capacity to test for hepatic fibrosis in the same patient on several times without difficulty is a significant benefit of non-invasive detection and assessment of liver fibrosis. Serum pointers provide a high application rate (>95%) as well as perfect repeatability. Because n one of these indicators are exclusive to the liver, their results can be influenced by a variety of fa ctors, including the patient's overall health. Future highlights are expected to improve hepatic fibrosis planning uniformity and precision. The most acceptable medications contain all the earmarks of being transitory elastography and appealing reverberation elastography, which provide solid outcomes in differentiating fibrosis in advanced stages. This week's programming will most likely showcase the most recent improvements in the creation of a non-obtrusive approach.

## LITERATURE SURVEY

In recent years, computer assisted quantitative technology has advanced. These approaches employ image texture analysis, a popular diagnostic tool for liver fibrosis. As a result, a number of researchers are concentrating their efforts on researching the image texture properties of distinct fibrosis stages. Texture analysis investigates the spatial variability of grey levels in an image by employing a sequence of mathematical equations to create a set of characteristics related to picture texture. The following are the limits of existing methodologies based on traditional machine learning: Only a few features are derived from the classification features, which are mostly dependent on subjective human experience. Image, video, speech, and audio processing have all benefited from deep convolution networks, although regular networks are mainly used for text and voice.

## PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

As an artificial intelligence technology, deep learning has gained traction. It enables the creation of a model with many processing layers for the investigation of data representation at various levels of abstraction. After a chronic liver injury, liver fibrosis is a set of pathological and physiological processes that result in liver cell necrosis and degeneration, Extracellular matrix and collagen are finally deposited as a result of this process.

For early diagnosis and fast execution of appropriate treatment regimens, early identification and correct staging of fibrosis and cirrhosis are critical. Liver cancer has a 50% probability of arising from severe liver fibrosis. For detecting and staging liver fibrosis, a biopsy is commonly regarded as the gold standard. This approach, however, has several disadvantages, such as the likelihood of discomfort and sampling variability, as well as limited patient acceptance. Furthermore, whether a tissue diagnosis of liver fibrosis is required is still debatable. The degree of liver fibrosis can be measured using computer-assisted quantitative and deep learning methods.

## IMPLEMENTATION

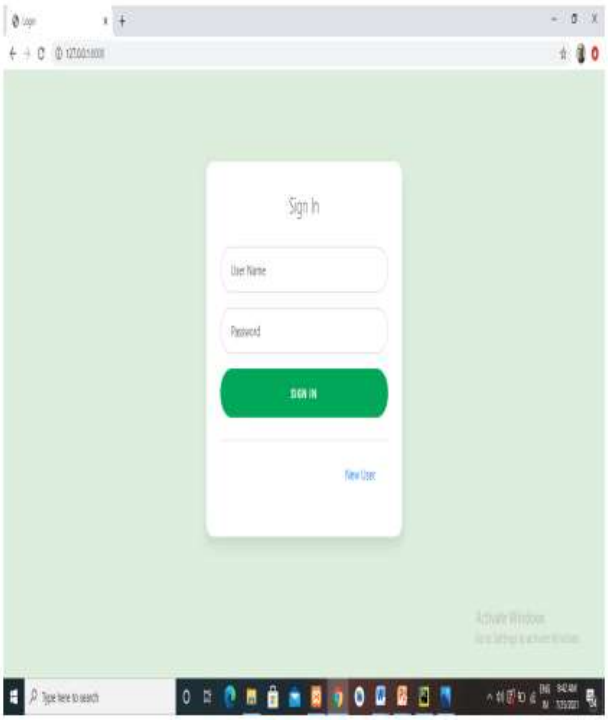


Figure 6.1.1- Sign In Page

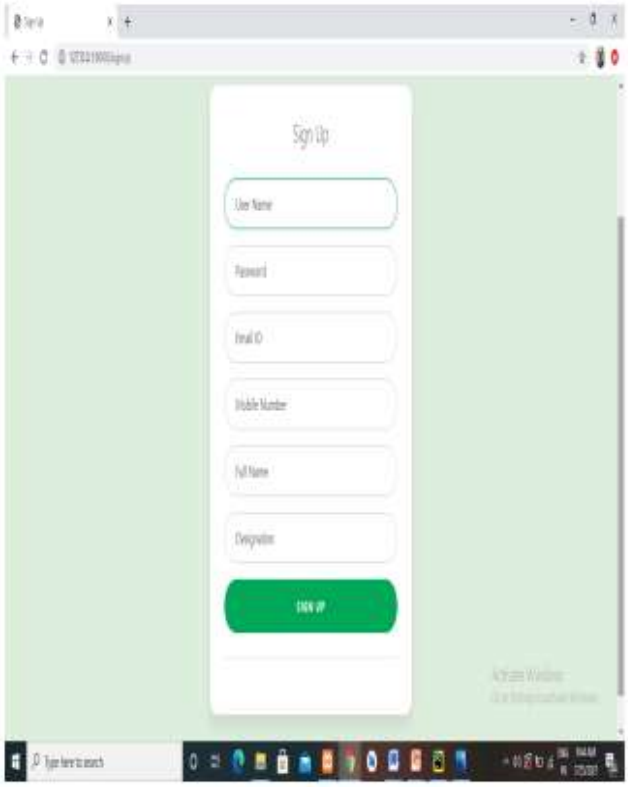


Figure 6.1.2- Sign Up Page


Figure 6.1.3- Details of Sign In Page

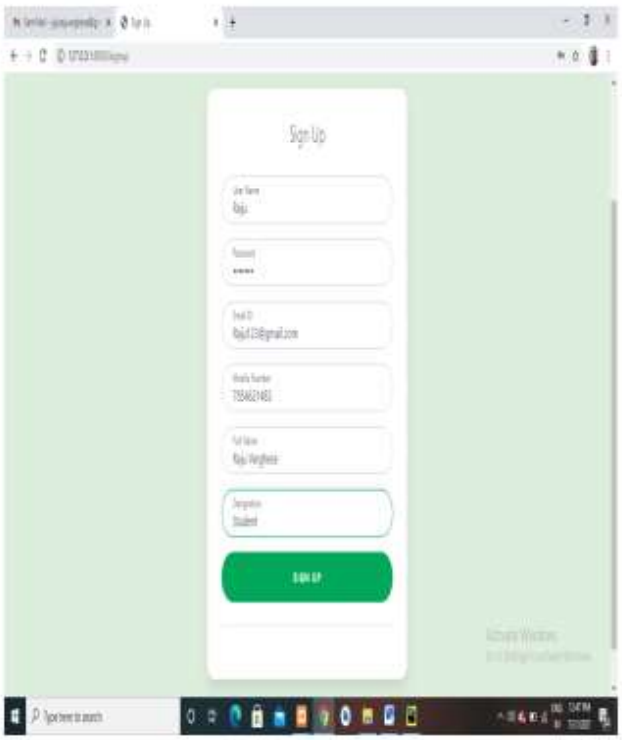


Figure 6.1.3- Details of Sign Up Page

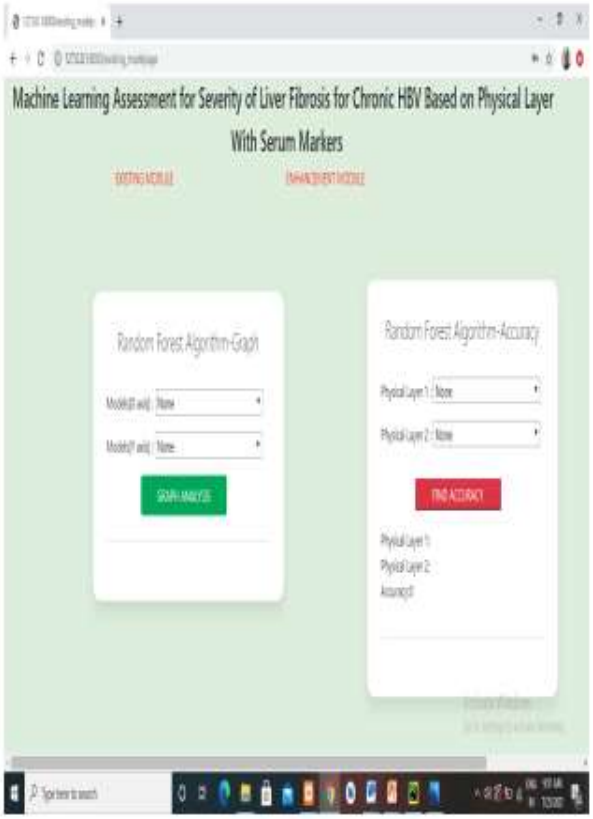


Figure 6.1.4- Random Forest Algorithm

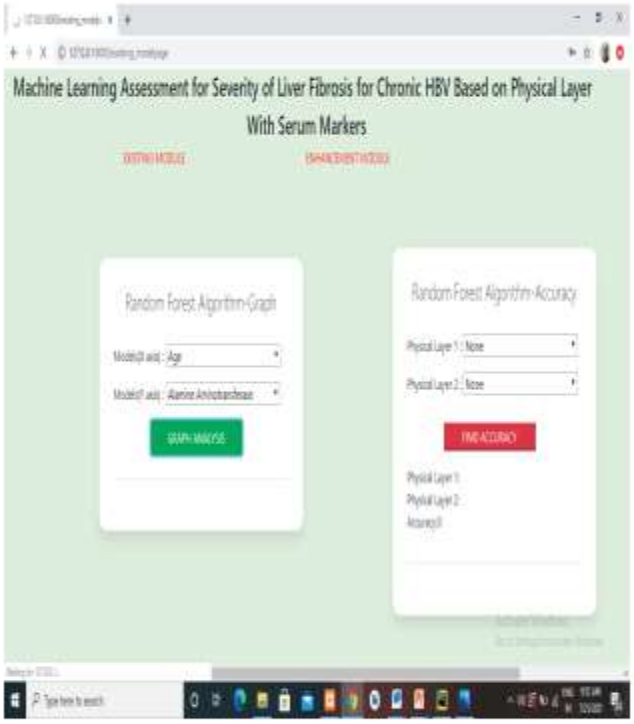


Figure 6.1.5- Random Forest Algorithm With Details

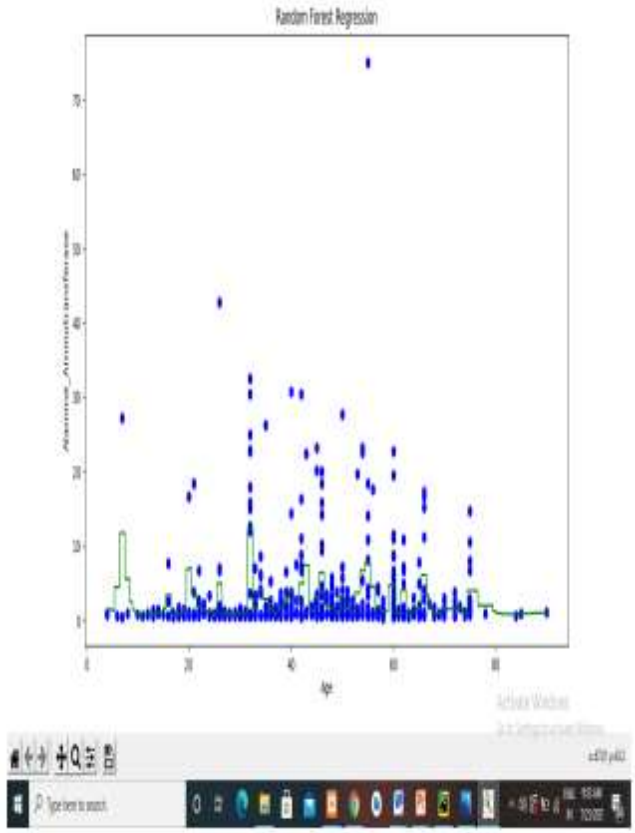


Figure 6.1.6- Graph Analysis


Figure 6.1.7- Find Accuracy

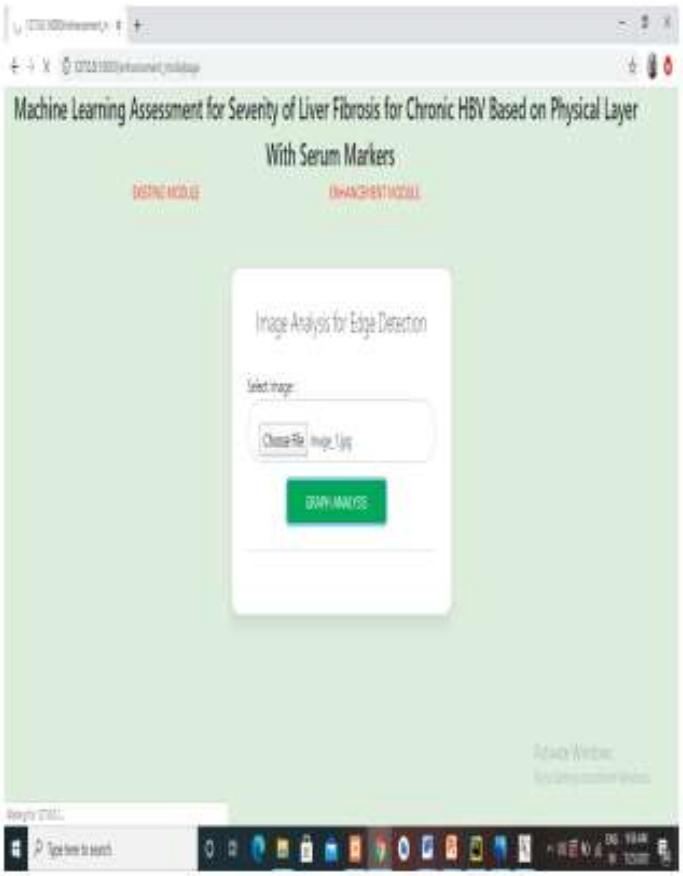


Figure 6.1.9- Graph Analysis

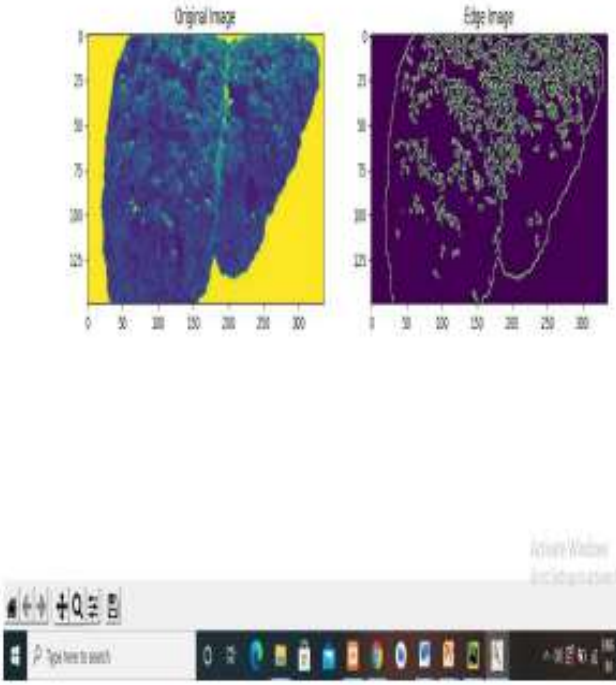


Figure 6.1.10- Machine Learning Assessment for Severity Of Liver Fibrosis


Figure 6.1.11- Severity Of Liver Fibrosis For In This Image

Figure 6.1.12- Dataset For Liver Patients

## CONCLUSION

A computer assisted technique was developed in this present application to estimate the degree of chronic HBV liver fibrosis. When compared to 19 current models and other machine learning approaches, RFC with 9 indications has the potential to better identifying the severity of liver fibrous is, particularly in the S2 and S3 stages. It is impossible to overestimate the value of high quality training data in the development of a classifier. Future research based on large data sets, s uch as serum manufacturer and physical layer imaging information, will be required to improve diagnosis accuracy and make practical application simpler.

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