IJIRIS: International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security
Volume 09, Issue 03, June 2023
E-ISSN: 2349-7017
P-ISSN: 2349-7009
https://www.ijiris.com/archives

Applications of Machine Learning in Medicine

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Publication History
Manuscript Reference No: IJIRIS/RS/Vol.09/Issue03/JNIS10086
Research Article | Open Access | Double-blind Peer-reviewed |Article ID: IJIRIS/RS/Vol.09/Issue03/JNIS10086
Received: 02, June 2023 | Accepted: 20, June 2023 | Published: 23, June 2023
Volume 2023 | Article ID JNIS10086 http://www.ijiris.com/volumes/Vol09/iss-03/07.JNIS10086.pdf
Article Citation: Suhas,Manoj,Vinay(2023)Application of Machine Learning in Medicine. International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security (IJIRIS), 10, 84-86.
doi: https://doi.org/10.26562/ijiris.2023.v0903.07
BibTex key: Suhas2023application

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Abstract: As medical data and information technologies advance, an increasing number of practitioners are recognizing or planning to use artificial intelligence. Radically alter medical practice through the use of cutting-edge machine learning techniques. Research is now being done to determine how machine learning and predictive analysis might be used to tailor individual therapies. In order to create a medical model that can rapidly and reliably forecast new data, machine learning must first learn a large quantity of medical data and investigate the dependencies in data concentration. This allows for the early detection of diseases and the support of therapeutic decisions. Clinical medicine must continue to identify and treat severely ill emergency patients quickly while dealing with a relative paucity of medical resources. The age of big data has made clinical demands and thoughtful medical treatment generate demand. The solution to the fore mentioned challenges lies in the assistance supplied by machines.

Keywords: deep learning, machine learning, healthcare, and medication recommendation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Big Data, Artificial Intelligence (IA), and Machine Learning (ML) have made long progress and wide applications in various fields, the field of Medicine being no exception due to the continuous development of Information data calculation of the Revolution of Infrastructure and Progress in Computational power. Numerous electronic storage device are used by the healthcare system. Its Volume is greater than that of traditional medical data, and More Relevant Medical information may be derived from a Wider Variety of Data sources. The Current Condition of speedy diagnosis and treatment of medical personnel in the field of medical resources, medical staff, and delayed research and development is particularly challenging for the emergency medical data may be utilsed.

II. AI'S APPLICATIONS IN MEDICAL HEALTHCARE

A. Adaptive Diagnosis and Treatment: The use of AI technology in disease diagnosis and therapy is known as intelligent diagnosis and treatment. Through the use of big data and deep mining technologies, computers may assist physicians in doing statistics on pathology, physical examination reports, etc., analysing and mining the patient's medical data, and automatically identifying the patient's clinical variables and indicators. By "learning" relevant professional knowledge, the computer simulates the doctor'sthought process and diagnostic reasoning to offer atrustworthy diagnosis and treatment strategy.

B. Intelligent Medical Image Recognition: In the conventional medical setting, it takes a long time and a lot of money to train excellent medical imaging experts. Additionally, manually reading the video is too subjective, the information is not utilised effectively, and mistakes are likely to be made throughout the judgement process. More than 90% of medical data, according to study figures, is derived from medical imaging, however imaging diagnosis depends too heavily on human subjectivity and is subject to error [5]. By learning from several medical photos and lowering the issue of missed diagnoses and misdiagnoses,AI can assist doctors in locating the lesion region.

C. Medical robots: Intelligent prosthesis, exoskeletons, auxiliary equipment to restore human bodies, and healthcare robots to aid medical staff in their work are justa few examples of the many robots employed in the medical industry [6]. Currently, research on the use of robots in the medical industry mostly focuses on service robots, nursing robots, rehabilitation robots, and surgical robots. The domestic medical robot industry has likewise advanced quickly and into commercial use.

D. Intelligent drug research and development: The AI system can swiftly and accurately mine and screen out appropriate medications by using the big data information of millions of patients. Through computer simulation, AI can anticipate drug activity, safety, and adverse effects and discover the optimal treatment for the disease. With the help of this technology, the process of developing new treatments will go more quickly, cost less money, and succeed more often.

E. Smart Health Management: AI-based smart gadgets may keep an eye on a person's vital physical traits, such as nutrition, body health index, sleep, etc. Easily analyse users' physical fitness, offer a personalised health management plan, quickly pinpoint illness risk, and remind users to take care of their physical health and safety [8]. The key areas where AI is now used in health management are risk assessment, virtual nurses, mental health, online consultation, health intervention, and precision medicine- based health management.

III . ML ALGORITHMS

Supervisory learning, Non-Supervision learning, Reinforcement learning, and Semi-Supervised learning are the four broad categories under which the classification and standard algorithms of ML fall. Traditional statistics and machine learning (ML) have no distinct limits. One of the ML algorithms is a linear regression (Logistic Regression), which is frequently employed in clinical case controls. ML can extract and analyse a lot more clinical data sets than traditional statistics can [9]. Like conventional statistics, machine learning is a useful tool for data analysis. Clinical problems are taken, medical data is annotated and processed, modelling is explored, corrective models are formed, and a trustworthy model is formed, solving real-world clinical problems.

IV. ML APPLICATION CATEGORIES IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR:

One of the most promising uses of AI at this early stage is medicine. In order to improve medical diagnosis, decision-making, and predictive prediction, scientists and medical professionals have been working to create new ML models for many years [10]. Clinical research, various parts of ML, and transformation are all present in medicine. Deep learning is particularly good at conducting image classification tasks [28], such detecting diabetic retinopathy. Two of the aforementioned routine studies and emergency characteristics are covered by the application of ML in emergency medicine.

TABLE I : THE USE OF ML IN DIAGNOSIS

Area	References Focused onArea
Heart diseases	[11][12]
Lung diseases	[13][14]
Skin	[18][19]
Brain	[20][21]
Image processing	[22-27]
Eye diseases	[15][17]

ML in the direction of routine application in medicine. Emergency medical care can benefit from the usage of ML as efficient tool for secondary disease diagnosis, help with clinical decision-making, and enhance workflows [13][16]. Its typical applications include prognosis prediction, early diagnostic prediction, auxiliary disease diagnosis, and therapeutic decision-making. The clinical importance of early detection of intervention emergency severely unwell individuals is through the risk of disease. The choice to perform a CT scan after minors is controversial in clinical settings. A waste of medical resources, excessive inspection can put youngsters at unnecessary radiation risk. As a result, data from the physical examination, clinical symptoms, and medical history have significant clinical value for dangerous layers following foreign injuries. Additionally, applying ML to identify a clinical disease profile can help doctors make pertinent medical decisions. Bhatti et al. [2] recently used a variety of ML techniques to derive, confirm, and debate several disorders and their possible clinical importance. An important clinical issue is how well a patient's disease prognosis is predicted. In the emergency room, ML is routinely used to treat common ailments. The unique application direction of machine study in the emergency department involves related topics like pre- hospital first aid, preconditions, disaster medicine, flu prediction, and infectious disease monitoring warning in addition to routine applications. Ambulatory first aid Hospital first aid is a crucial component of the emergency medical system because it increases the likelihood that a patient will survive a rescue attempt, improves their prognosis, and aids in their return of life and health. More and more researchers understood the importance of pre-hospital emergency demand, optimization command, and dispatch when using big data with intelligent tools like ML to realize pre-hospital first aid, hospital emergency integration, and intelligent development. In order to pre-test the first aid medical demands before to the hospital and visualize them, Huang et al. [4] combine the ML method with support vector regression, sinusoidal regression, artificial neural network, and geographic information system (GIS). The whole clinical picture of stroke patients along with stroke emergency maps, traffic conditions, etc. are combined in research [21].

IV. ML-RELATED PROBLEMS IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR:

The existing ML model can achieve good results on the training set, but accuracy is reduced when used in the actual world drastically reduced. The training set's properly chosen and completely labeled samples are the cause. Contrarily, the real-world samples contain a variety of background noises, and some exceptions are absent from the training set, which reduces accuracy. The answer is to expand the training set's sample size and strengthen noise resistance. However, a larger sample size necessitates a significant quantity of manual labeling. The current effectiveness of ML is hampered by the labor-intensive nature of massive medical data, especially picture data.

In reinforcement learning, the agent can first try a few behaviors to obtain a result even in the absence of anytraining set annotations. Following that, the system will assign rewards or punishments based on the outcome, and the intelligence will modify earlier behavior as necessary. Eventually, after numerous tweaks, they started to become more intelligent. The intelligent body in the model might behave unexpectedly when the reward and punishment mechanism is ineffective, which is a serious concern for robust analysis. Although it is quite simple for people to recognize images, it can be quite difficult for machines to do so [29– 30].distorted pictures. The initial issue that arises when human noise is added to the system is a decrease in recognition rate, but there are more serious issues as well. According to research, the countermeasures created by purposefully injecting small amounts of interference willmake the system return an error while recognizing images. For instance, if a few pixels are changed in an image of an airplane to create an adversarial sample, humans will not notice the change and will still identify the image as an aero plane. Nevertheless, the model might perceive it as other items that are wholly unrelated. There are numerous AI technologies, and different domains interact and overlap. In the end, though, its fundamental concepts can be categorized into three groups:

1. Humans use knowledge extraction technology to depict different scenarios, then use mathematical logic to build intelligence and symbols; the expert system is an example of this "top-down" technique.
2. It is thought that machines can mimic the functions of the human brain by using electronic devices in a "bottom-up" manner. Finally, feedback and learning, or connectionism, can lead to intelligence.Its typical representative is ML.
3. a technique for modelling behavioral intelligence that uses "perceived action-feedback." Its core tenet is that an organism's complex behavior is simply a synthesis of several simple bodily reactions that theorganism uses to adapt to its surroundings. Behaviorism is the capacity for adaptation.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the applications of machine learning in medicine have proven to be transformative and hold immense potential for improving healthcare outcomes. Machine learning algorithms have shown remarkable capabilities in various areas of medicine, including disease diagnosis, personalized treatment planning, drug discovery, medical imaging analysis, and patient monitoring. By leveraging vast amounts of medical data, machine learning models can detect patterns, make predictions, and extract valuable insights that can aid clinicians in making more accurate diagnoses and treatment decisions. These models can analyze patient data, such as medical images, genetic profiles, electronic health records, and real-time monitoring data, to identify early signs of diseases, predict disease progression, and recommend personalized treatment plans. Furthermore, machine learning has significantly contributed to drug discovery and development. It can accelerate the identification of potential drug candidates, optimize drug design, predict drug interactions and side effects, and aid in clinical trial design and patient selection. Machine learning also plays a crucial role in monitoring patients' health and enabling early interventions. By continuously analyzing real-time patient data, such as vital signs, wearable sensor data, and patient-reported outcomes, machine learning models can detect anomalies, predict deteriorations, and provide personalized recommendations for proactive interventions. Despite these significant advancements, challenges remain in the widespread adoption of machine learning in medicine. Issues such as data privacy, regulatory considerations, interpretability, and bias in algorithms need to be carefully addressed to ensure ethical and responsible use. In summary, machine learning has the potential to revolutionize healthcare by augmenting clinical decision-making, improving patient outcomes, and advancing medical research. Continued research, collaboration between healthcare professionals and data scientists, and appropriate regulatory frameworks are necessary to harness the full potential of machine learning in medicine and ensure its safeand effective integration into healthcare systems.

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