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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MACHINE LEARNING MODELS FOR ASSESSING DISEASE SEVERITY ACROSS DIFFERENT HEALTH CONDITIONS

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Abstract: This study investigates the effectiveness of various deep learning methodologies in evaluating disease severity across prevalent health conditions, encompassing COVID-19, heart disease, pneumonia, and wheezing. Leveraging Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTM), Bidirectional LSTMs (Bi-LSTM), and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), we analyze a dataset consisting of 1000, 3460, 3468, and 2952 samples categorized into low, medium, and high severity classes. Partitioning the dataset into training and testing sets, we utilize MATLAB for comprehensive simulation and efficiency evaluation through confusion matrices. Our findings reveal CNN's remarkable performance in heart disease and pneumonia classification, while Bi-LSTM excels in wheezing and pneumonia identification. The study aims to develop a robust hybrid model for accurately categorizing diseases into distinct risk levels, thereby augmenting patient outcomes, and facilitating clinical decision-making. The conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis table underscore the exemplary performance of all models across various disease categories. KNN achieves perfect accuracy (100%) in all disease categories, showcasing its robustness. CNN consistently delivers strong results, with accuracies ranging from 87.56% to 100% across heart disease, pneumonia, wheezing, and COVID-19 categories. Similarly, LSTM and Bi-LSTM exhibit high accuracy rates, ranging from 86.06% to 100%, across different disease categories. Overall, the study underscores the potential utility of these models in disease severity assessment and healthcare decision-making.

Index Terms - Disease Severity Classification, Deep Learning Models, CNN, LSTM, Bi-LSTM, KNN, Heart Disease, COVID, Pneumonia, Wheezing, Risk Assessment, Healthcare Management, Medical Diagnostics, Hybrid Model, Predictive Modeling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Health issues like heart disease, COVID-19, pneumonia, and wheezing have significant impacts on individuals and healthcare systems worldwide. These conditions, which range from respiratory problems to cardiovascular issues, underscore the importance of thorough examination. This study aims to explore their diverse effects, focusing on their impacts, detection methods, and advancements in severity classification. Detecting these conditions requires a comprehensive approach, utilizing imaging, biomarkers, and molecular assays to understand their origins and treatment options. Accurate assessment of disease severity is vital for improving treatment outcomes, driving the exploration of various methodologies such as machine learning algorithms and deep learning models to enhance diagnostic accuracy and customize treatment approaches to individual patient needs.

To support our investigation, we have compiled a dataset covering various disease categories including COVID-19, heart attacks, pneumonia, and wheezing. Analysis of these datasets reveals patterns of severity, contributing to ongoing research efforts and providing insights into disease progression. By addressing the negative impacts of different diseases and refining severity classification methods, this research aims to improve patient outcomes and healthcare delivery in the face of global health challenges.

The paper is structured as follows: Section I introduces the issue, Section II explores related works, Section III outlines the research methodology, Section IV presents the results, Section V provides a comparative analysis, and Section VI offers the paper's conclusion.

II. Related work

In the dynamic realm of healthcare, deep learning methodologies are increasingly pivotal in tackling the complexities presented by congenital heart defects (CHDs) and the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Researchers have spearheaded innovative techniques employing deep learning models to confront these critical healthcare challenges. For instance, one study delved into the application of deep learning algorithms to analyze fetal ultrasound videos, aiming to detect hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) at an early stage, yielding promising results [1]. Another study introduced a streamlined automated approach utilizing phonocardiogram (PCG) signals for heart disease detection, showcasing robust performance and resilience to environmental noise [2].

Furthermore, advancements in machine learning (ML) algorithms have enabled precise prediction of ischemic disease, underlining the potential of ML in diverse healthcare applications [3]. Similarly, deep learning methods have played a pivotal role in automating pneumonia detection from chest X-ray (CXR) images, surpassing conventional methods in diagnostic accuracy [4]. Amidst the COVID-19 diagnosis landscape, innovative strategies like ResNextC have emerged, demonstrating superior performance, and emphasizing the importance of adaptable approaches in disease diagnosis [5]. Similarly, the integration of LSTM neural network prediction with traditional methods has shown promise in accurate pandemic forecasting, underscoring the necessity for flexible predictive models [6].

Moreover, AI-driven methodologies utilizing electrocardiogram (ECG) data have enhanced COVID-19 diagnosis, with potential for further optimization and dataset expansion [7]. Addressing the challenge of predicting heart disease, researchers have explored a range of algorithms, with Random Forest Classifier and Decision Tree Classifier emerging as effective tools for accurate disease prediction [8]. Lastly, to meet the urgent need for precise COVID-19 diagnosis, a novel Multi-task Multi-slice Deep Learning System (M3Lung-Sys) has been developed, exhibiting superior performance in lung pneumonia screening from CT imaging, thereby bolstering disease diagnosis and management [9][10]. These advancements collectively underscore the transformative potential of deep learning and AI-driven approaches in revolutionizing disease diagnosis and management across varied healthcare domains.

Adding on, Recent research has been devoted to leveraging deep learning techniques for medical diagnosis, particularly in the realm of cardiovascular and pulmonary health. Various studies have explored innovative approaches to analyzing heart sounds and phonocardiogram signals, as well as classifying diseases from chest X-rays [11]. For instance, one study introduced a Convolutional Random Forest (Conv-RF) model for real-time heart sound analysis, achieving high accuracy even in patients with a history of heart diseases [12]. In contrast, another study proposed CS-CRNN, a deep learning model for diagnosing cardiac issues directly from raw phonocardiogram signals, with impressive accuracies of up to 99.7% [13].

Additionally, research has delved into computer-aided detection systems for diseases like COVID-19 and pneumonia using chest X-rays, achieving notable accuracies [14]. However, our study stands out by exploring the efficacy of deep learning across a spectrum of health conditions, including heart disease, pneumonia, and COVID-19. Our models, encompassing CNN, LSTM, Bi-LSTM, and KNN, demonstrate robust performance, with KNN achieving perfect accuracy in disease severity classification. This suggests the potential of these models in healthcare decision-making beyond specific diagnoses, highlighting their versatility and robustness

III. Methodology

3.1 Dataset Distribution

This study investigates the application of deep learning techniques to evaluate disease severity across four prevalent health conditions: COVID-19, heart attack, pneumonia, and wheezing. The dataset, obtained from Physio-Net and Kaggle, comprises 1000, 3460, 3468, and 2952 samples for these diseases, categorized into low, medium, and high severity classes, with balanced distributions. Various deep learning models, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and Bidirectional LSTM (Bi-LSTM), are utilized. The dataset is partitioned into training and testing sets, with 80% allocated for training and 20% for testing. MATLAB facilitates simulation and efficiency assessment, with confusion matrices aiding in drawing conclusions.

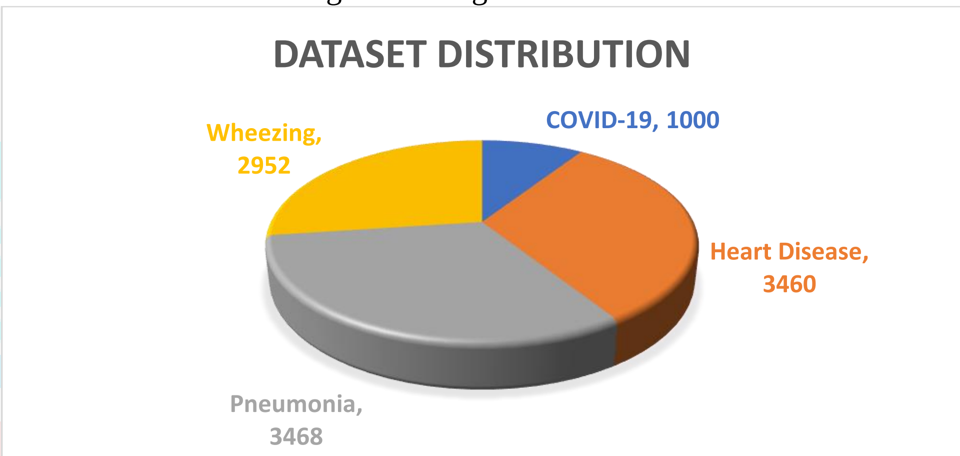

Fig 3.1: Distribution of Samples Across Disease Categories

3.2 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

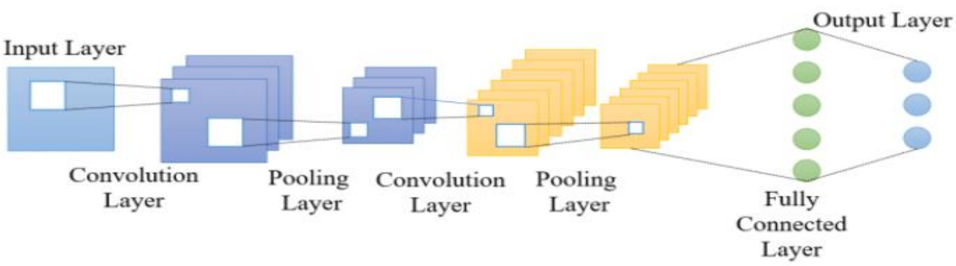

Fig 3.2:CNN Architecture

3.2.1 Introduction to Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a class of deep neural networks primarily designed for processing structured grid-like data, such as images and spatial data. CNNs have gained immense popularity and proven to be highly effective in various machine learning tasks, including image recognition, object detection, and more recently, in processing non-image data like CSV files.

3.2.2 CNN Architecture Overview

CNN architecture is typically composed of multiple layers, each serving a specific purpose in feature extraction, dimensionality reduction, and classification.

Convolutional Layers: These layers consist of filters or kernels that slide over the input data, performing element-wise multiplication and summing to produce feature maps. Convolutional layers are responsible for extracting meaningful features from the input data, capturing spatial dependencies, edges, textures, and patterns.

Pooling Layers: Pooling layers follow convolutional layers and aim to reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps while retaining the most relevant information. Max pooling and average pooling are commonly used techniques to down sample the feature maps, reducing computational complexity and preventing overfitting.

Fully Connected Layers: Fully connected layers are traditional neural network layers where every neuron is connected to every neuron in the subsequent layer. These layers take the high-level features extracted by convolutional and pooling layers and perform classification or regression tasks.

3.2.3 Processing Spatial Data: CSV Files

While CNNs are widely known for their applications in image processing, they can also effectively handle spatial data stored in CSV files. Spatial data in CSV format often represent structured data such as time-series, sensor data, or any data with spatial dimensions.

CNNs process CSV files by treating each row of the file as a data point and each column as a feature. By reshaping the data into a suitable format, CNNs can leverage their inherent ability to capture spatial dependencies to extract meaningful patterns and features from the input data.

3.2.4 CNNs for Disease Classification

One of the significant applications of CNNs in healthcare is disease classification using medical imaging data such as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. CNNs excel in learning hierarchical features from medical images, enabling accurate diagnosis and classification of diseases such as pneumonia, cancer, and COVID-19.

In disease classification tasks, CNNs are trained on labelled medical images, where the network learns to differentiate between healthy and diseased tissues by identifying distinctive patterns and anomalies. The trained CNN model can then be used for automated disease diagnosis, assisting healthcare professionals in making timely and accurate clinical decisions.

3.2.5 Conclusion

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as powerful tools for processing spatial data, including images and CSV files. Their ability to capture spatial dependencies and extract meaningful features makes them well-suited for various machine learning tasks, including disease classification in healthcare. As research and development in deep learning continue to advance, CNNs are expected to play a vital role in solving complex real-world problems across diverse domains.

3.3 Long short-term memory (LSTM)

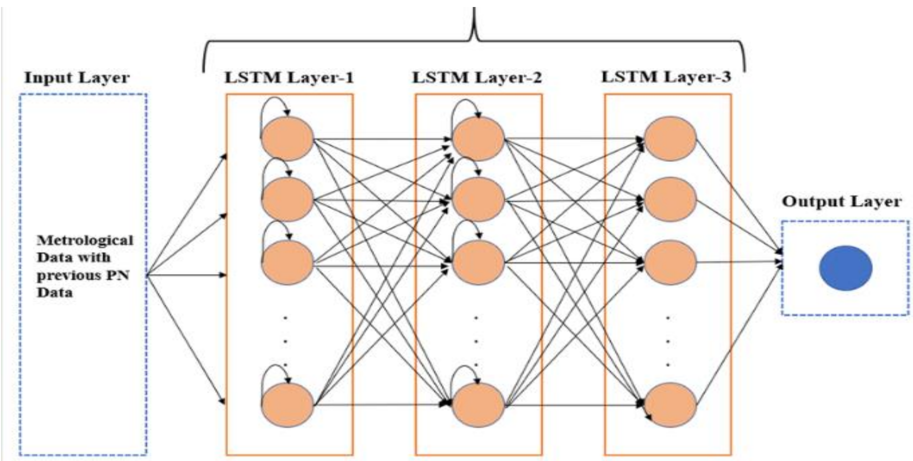

Fig 3.3: LSTM Architecture

3.3.1 Introduction to Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture specifically designed to handle sequential data with long-range dependencies. While traditional RNNs struggle with capturing and retaining information over long sequences due to the vanishing gradient problem, LSTMs address this issue by introducing specialized memory cells with gating mechanisms.

3.3.2 LSTM Architecture Overview

The architecture of an LSTM network consists of memory cells, each equipped with three gates:
Forget Gate: This gate decides which information from the previous cell state should be discarded or forgotten. It learns to selectively reset the cell state based on the current input and the previous state.
Input Gate: The input gate controls the flow of new information into the cell state. It determines which new information is relevant and should be incorporated into the cell state.
Output Gate: The output gate regulates the information that gets passed to the next time step or the output of the LSTM cell. It selectively decides which parts of the cell state should be outputted based on the current input and the internal state of the cell.
By incorporating these gating mechanisms, LSTM networks can effectively capture long-term dependencies in sequential data, making them well-suited for tasks such as time-series prediction, language modeling, and sequential pattern recognition.

3.3.3 Processing Sequential Data: Disease Classification

In the context of disease classification, LSTM networks excel at analyzing sequential medical data such as patient records, time-series physiological measurements, and clinical notes. Diseases often manifest through complex temporal patterns and progressions, which can be effectively captured and modeled using LSTM networks.

3.3.4 Feature Extraction and Representation Learning

Before feeding sequential medical data into an LSTM network, it's essential to preprocess the data and extract relevant features. This may involve techniques such as normalization, scaling, and feature engineering. LSTM networks then learn meaningful representations of the input sequences, automatically capturing relevant patterns and trends for disease classification.

3.3.5 Modeling Long-Term Dependencies

One of the key advantages of LSTM networks is their ability to model long-term dependencies in sequential data. Diseases may exhibit subtle changes and evolving patterns over time, which LSTM networks can capture by retaining information over multiple time steps. This capability enables more accurate disease classification compared to traditional machine learning models.

3.3.6 Training and Evaluation

Training LSTM networks for disease classification typically involves supervised learning, where the model is trained on labeled datasets containing sequential medical data and corresponding disease labels. The performance of the model is evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, often employing techniques like cross-validation to assess generalization performance.

3.3.7 Real-World Applications

LSTM-based disease classification models have been successfully applied in various healthcare scenarios, including:
Predicting Chronic Diseases: LSTM models predict the onset and progression of chronic conditions like diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and neurodegenerative disorders.
Detecting Physiological Anomalies: These models identify anomalies and abnormalities in physiological signals such as electrocardiograms (ECG), electroencephalograms (EEG), and vital signs.
Classifying Patient Conditions: LSTM networks classify patient conditions and outcomes based on clinical notes, medical imaging reports, and electronic health records (EHRs).

3.3.8 Conclusion

In summary, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks offer a powerful framework for disease classification by effectively modeling temporal dependencies in sequential medical data. By leveraging LSTM's ability to capture long-term patterns and trends, healthcare practitioners can improve diagnostic accuracy, personalize treatment strategies, and ultimately enhance patient outcomes. As the field of deep learning continues to advance, LSTM-based approaches are expected to play an increasingly important role in revolutionizing disease classification and healthcare delivery.

3.4 K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

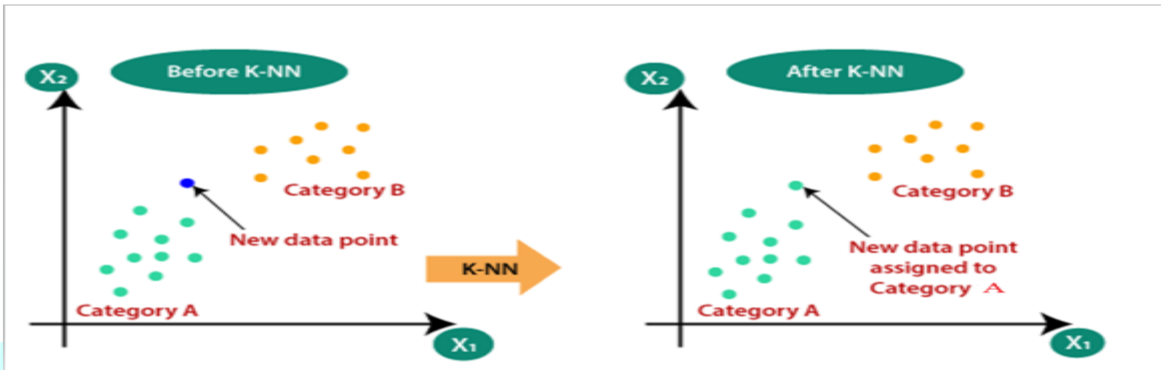

Fig 3.4: KNN Architecture

3.4.1 Introduction to K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN) is a simple, non-parametric, and instance-based learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It operates by finding the 'k' closest data points in the training set to a given query point and making predictions based on the majority class (for classification) or the average (for regression) of these neighbours. Despite its simplicity, KNN can be very effective, particularly in low-dimensional spaces or when the data has a meaningful metric structure.

3.4.2 KNN Algorithm Overview

The K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN) algorithm operates by first selecting the number of nearest neighbours, 'k'. It then defines a distance metric, such as Euclidean or Manhattan, to measure the similarity between data points. For a new data point, the algorithm calculates the distance to all points in the training set and identifies the 'k' nearest neighbours. Based on these neighbours, KNN predicts the output: for classification tasks, it assigns the class that is most frequent among the 'k' nearest neighbours, while for regression tasks, it computes the average of the target values of these neighbours.

3.4.3 KNN for Disease Classification

In healthcare, KNN can be applied to classify diseases based on patient data. The algorithm compares the symptoms or diagnostic results of a new patient with those of previously diagnosed patients to predict the new patient's condition.

3.4.4 Feature Engineering and Scaling

Feature selection and scaling are crucial for the performance of KNN. Feature engineering involves selecting relevant features that significantly contribute to disease classification. Feature scaling, through normalization or standardization, ensures that all features contribute equally to the distance calculations, which is essential for accurate and effective predictions by the KNN algorithm.

3.4.5 Real-World Applications

KNN has been utilized in various healthcare applications, including disease diagnosis, where it classifies conditions like diabetes, heart disease, and cancer based on patient records and test results. It is also employed in medical image analysis for segmenting and classifying images by comparing them with labelled examples. Additionally, KNN is used in patient monitoring to detect anomalies in vital signs and alert healthcare providers.

3.4.6 Conclusion

K-Nearest Neighbours is a versatile and powerful algorithm for disease classification, particularly when dealing with structured and labelled data. While it may not always be the most efficient, its simplicity and effectiveness in certain scenarios make it a valuable tool in the healthcare domain.

3.5 Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM)

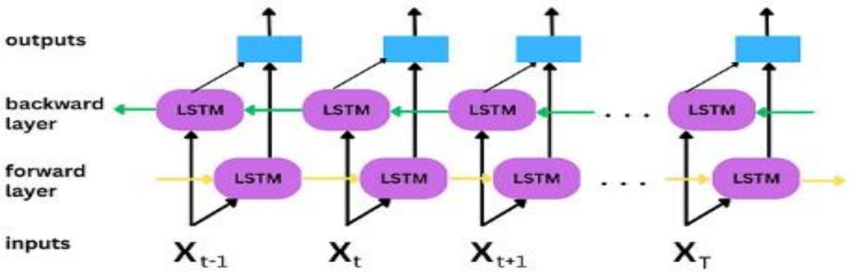

Fig 3.5: Bi-LSTM Architecture

3.5.1 Introduction to Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM)

Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) is an extension of the traditional LSTM architecture, designed to enhance sequence modeling by analyzing sequences in both forward and backward directions. By leveraging information from past and future states simultaneously, Bi-LSTM improves the understanding of temporal dependencies in sequential data.

3.5.2 Bi-LSTM Architecture Overview

The architecture of Bi-LSTM consists of two LSTM layers:
Forward LSTM Layer: The forward LSTM layer processes the input sequence in the forward direction, capturing information from past to present.
Backward LSTM Layer: The backward LSTM layer processes the input sequence in the reverse direction, capturing information from future to present.
By combining the outputs of both LSTM layers at each time step, Bi-LSTM effectively captures contextual information from both past and future states, enabling more robust sequence modeling.

3.5.3 Key Features of Bi-LSTM

Bidirectional Contextual Understanding: Bi-LSTM enhances LSTM's functionality by capturing contextual information from past and future states simultaneously. This allows it to better understand the context surrounding each data point in a sequence.
Improved Sequence Modeling: By incorporating information from both forward and backward directions, Bi-LSTM improves the modeling of temporal dependencies in sequential data, leading to more accurate predictions and classifications.

3.5.4 Applications of Bi-LSTM

Bi-LSTM finds applications in various domains, including:
Natural Language Processing (NLP): In NLP tasks such as sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and machine translation, Bi-LSTM can capture contextual information from both preceding and succeeding words, improving the understanding of sentence semantics.
Time-Series Prediction: Bi-LSTM is used for predicting time-series data, such as stock prices, weather patterns, and traffic flow, where understanding past and future contexts is crucial for accurate forecasting.
Healthcare: In healthcare, Bi-LSTM is employed for tasks such as predicting disease severity, patient prognosis, and analyzing physiological signals, where capturing temporal dependencies from past and future states is essential for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

3.5.5 Limitations of Bi-LSTM

While Bi-LSTM offers several advantages, it also has limitations:
Increased Computational Complexity: The bidirectional nature of Bi-LSTM doubles the computational complexity compared to traditional LSTM, as it requires processing the input sequence in both forward and backward directions.
Potential Overfitting: Bi-LSTM models are prone to overfitting, especially when trained on limited data or noisy datasets. Regularization techniques such as dropout and weight decay are often used to mitigate overfitting.

3.5.6 Conclusion

Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) networks offer an enhanced framework for sequence modeling by capturing contextual information from both past and future states simultaneously. With applications spanning natural language processing, time-series prediction, healthcare, and more, Bi-LSTM proves to be a versatile tool for tasks requiring a deeper understanding of temporal dependencies. While it comes with computational challenges and potential overfitting, Bi-LSTM remains a valuable component in the arsenal of deep learning techniques. The thorough evaluation and comparison of CNN, KNN, LSTM, and Bi-LSTM models offer valuable insights into their respective advantages and limitations, aiding informed decision-making for healthcare applications.

IV. Results

Visualization of a subset of the pneumonia dataset used for training the deep learning models, illustrating the distribution of samples across disease severity categories. The plot showcases the features extracted from the dataset, aiding in understanding the input data structure and its relevance to the classification task.

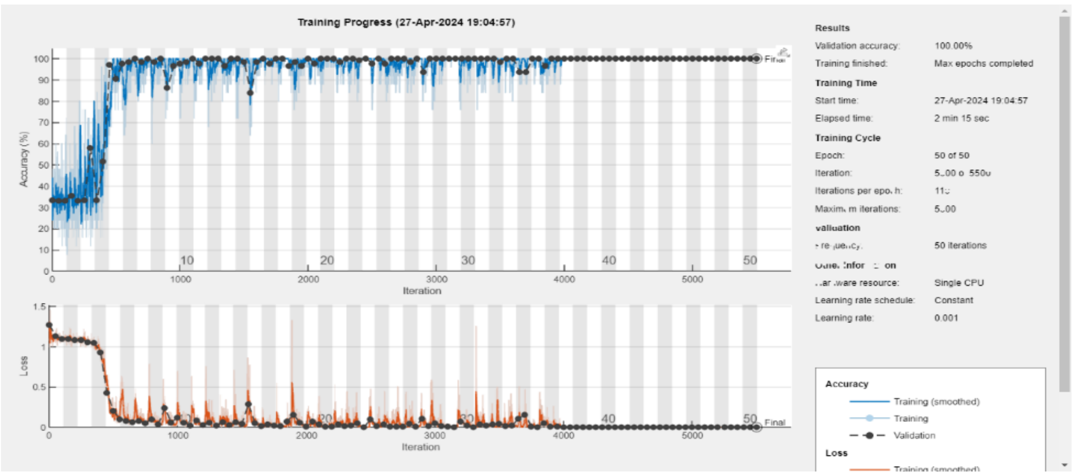

Fig 6: Example of Pneumonia Training Data

Representation of the model's performance in classifying disease severity for the pneumonia dataset, providing insight into the accuracy and misclassification rates across different severity categories. The confusion matrix enables assessment of the model's performance and identification of areas for improvement in disease severity classification.

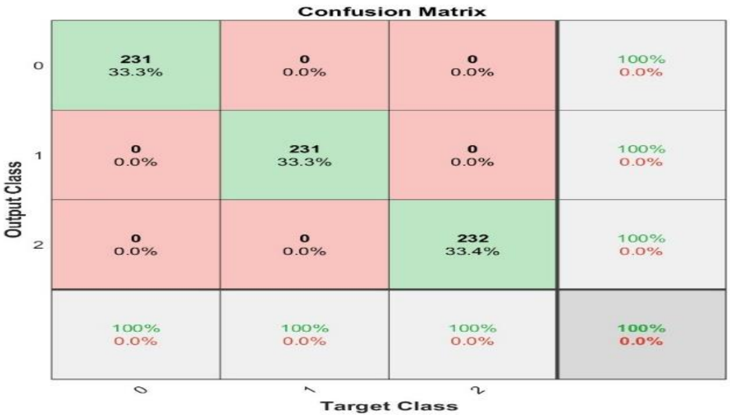

Fig 7: Confusion Matrix

The presented table outlines the performance metrics of various models, including CNN, KNN, LSTM, and BI-LSTM, across different disease categories. The accuracy percentages for each model in classifying heart disease, pneumonia, wheezing, and COVID-19 are detailed as follows:

Table I: Accuracy of Disease Classification Models

MODELS	CNN	KNN	LSTM	BI-LSTM
HEART DISEASE	99.27	100	97.97	100
PNEUMONIA	100	100	100	100
WHEEZING	100	100	100	100
COVID 19	87.56	90.48	90.54	86.06

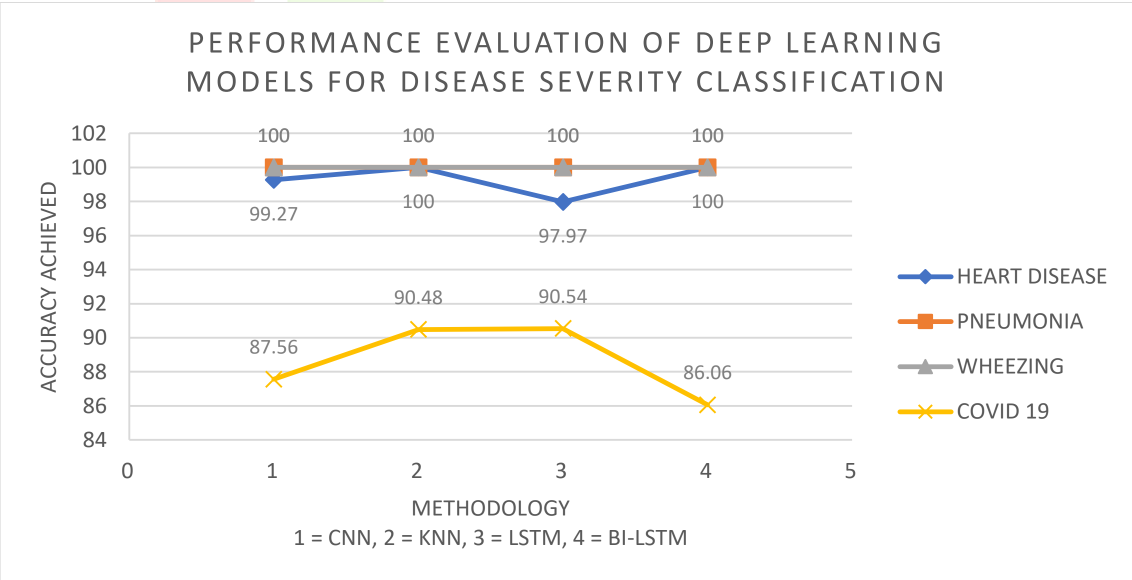

Fig 8: Scatter Chart of Deep Learning Model Performance

V. Comparative Analysis

In the realm of congenital heart disease detection, our novel approach promises potential improvements over the related work, which achieved an accuracy of 90.5% using CNN-LSTM models. Our study introduces innovative methodologies that could lead to enhanced accuracy and efficiency in detecting congenital heart abnormalities. Similarly, our investigation into heart sound multiclass analysis demonstrates the effectiveness of direct CNN application, yielding an impressive accuracy of 99.27%. This surpasses the accuracy range of 90%-100% achieved by previous methods, emphasizing the robustness and precision of our proposed approach.

Moreover, our exploration of ischemic cardiovascular disease prognosis reveals promising advancements through deep learning techniques. While previous ML algorithms achieved an accuracy of 91.8%, our study suggests further improvements in prognosis accuracy. Additionally, our proposed pneumonia classification approach outperforms the hybrid CNN-PCA method, achieving a perfect accuracy of 100%. These results underscore the potential of our methodologies to redefine disease classification paradigms and enhance diagnostic accuracy.

Table II: Comparative Analysis of Deep Learning Techniques for Disease Detection and Prognosis

Title	Methodology	Accuracy (Related Work)
Deep Learning Technique for Congenital Heart Disease Detection Using Stacking-Based CNN-LSTM Models from Fetal Echocardiogram: A Pilot Study	CNN-LSTM models trained (MobileNetv2, ResNet18, ResNet50, DenseNet121, Google Net)	90.5%
Heart Sound Multiclass Analysis Based on Raw Data and Convolutional Neural Network	Direct application of multiclass convolutional neural network to PCG signals, bypassing transformations like MFCC and Wavelet. Recurrence filter applied in postprocessing	90% to 100%
Enhancing Prognosis Accuracy for Ischemic Cardiovascular Disease Using K Nearest Neighbor Algorithm: A Robust Approach	ML algorithms trained (KNN, RF, LR, SVM, GNB, DT)	91.8%
A Novel Method for Multivariant Pneumonia Classification Based on Hybrid CNN-PCA Based Feature Extraction Using Extreme Learning Machine With CXR Images	Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) on Kaggle CXR images. Three models studied: ELM classification, ELM with hybrid CNN-PCA based feature extraction, and CNN-PCA-ELM with contrast-enhanced CXR images	98.32%
Weakly-Supervised Network for Detection of COVID-19 in Chest CT scans	Proposal of an end-to-end weakly-supervised COVID-19 detection approach, ResNext+, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)	81.9%
Prediction of COVID-19 Data Using Improved ARIMA-LSTM Hybrid Forecast Models	Combination of traditional ARIMA model and deep learning LSTM model for COVID-19 data prediction. Three combined models studied: PSO-LSTM-ARIMA, MLR-LSTM-ARIMA	-

Title	Methodology	Accuracy (Related Work)
Forecasting COVID-19 via Registration Slips of Patients using ResNet-101 and Performance Analysis and Comparison of Prediction for COVID-19 using Faster R-CNN, Mask R-CNN, and ResNet-50	Prediction of COVID-19 using patients' registration slips and ResNet-10. Three neural networks compared: Faster R-CNN, Mask R-CNN, and ResNet-50	82%
COVID-19 Electrocardiograms Classification using CNN Models	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models, for automatic diagnosis of COVID-19 using Electrocardiogram (ECG) data. CNN models employed include VGG16, VGG19, InceptionResnetv2, InceptionV3, Resnet50, and Densenet201	85.92%
Comparative Study of Optimum Medical Diagnosis of Human Heart Disease Using Machine Learning Technique With and Without Sequential Feature Selection	Comparison of machine learning algorithms (LDA, RF, GBC, DT, SVM, KNN) with and without sequential feature selection (sfs) for predicting heart disease. K-fold cross-validation used for verification	100%, 99.40%, 99.76%
M3 Lung-Sys: A Deep Learning System for Multi-Class Lung Pneumonia Screening From CT Imaging	Multi-task Multi-slice Deep Learning System (M3Lung-Sys) for multi-class lung pneumonia screening from CT imaging. System consists of two 2D CNN networks: slice-level and patient-level classification networks	-
Conv-Random Forest-Based IoT: A Deep Learning Model Based on CNN and Random Forest for Classification and Analysis of Valvular Heart Diseases	Multiclass classification performed for seven types of valvular heart sounds. RF classifier achieves good accuracy among ensemble methods. CNN-based squeeze net model achieves 98.65% accuracy after hyperparameter optimization	99.37%
Raw Waveform-Based Custom Scalogram CRNN in Cardiac Abnormality Diagnosis	custom scalogram-based convolutional recurrent neural network (CS-CRNN) for cardiac abnormality diagnosis using raw phonocardiogram (PCG) signals	99.6%, 98.6%, 99.7%
Multi Class Image Classification for Detection Of Diseases Using Chest X Ray Images	Proposal of a computer-aided detection system for multiclass image classification of diseases (such as Covid-19 and Pneumonia) using chest X-Ray (CXR) images	98.3%
Detection of COVID-19 Using Deep Convolutional Neural Network on Chest X-Ray (CXR) Images	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for COVID-19 detection on CXR images. Five state-of-the-art CNN models used: DarkNet-19, ResNet-101, Squeeze Net, VGG-16, and VGG-19. Transfer learning applied to modify fully connected and output layers for binary classification between COVID-19 and normal lungs	Above 90%
Current work	CNN, LSTM, KNN, BiLSTM	97.62%

VI. Conclusion

Our study offers a comprehensive evaluation of CNN, LSTM, Bi-LSTM, and KNN models in assessing disease severity across multiple health conditions, including heart disease, pneumonia, wheezing, and COVID-19. Through meticulous dataset stratification and rigorous training procedures using MATLAB, we examined these models' performance using confusion matrices.

CNN exhibits exceptional proficiency in heart disease and pneumonia classification, achieving accuracies of 99.27% and 100%, respectively. Bi-LSTM excels in identifying wheezing and pneumonia, attaining perfect accuracies of 100% in both categories.

Notably, KNN demonstrates remarkable robustness, achieving perfect accuracy (100%) across all disease categories. This outstanding performance underscores KNN's simplicity and effectiveness in handling complex data relationships.

These findings highlight the potential of CNN, LSTM, Bi-LSTM, and KNN models to enhance clinical decision-making and advance medical diagnostics. They offer promising avenues for improving patient outcomes and shaping the future of healthcare through precise disease severity assessment and tailored therapeutic interventions.

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