Unlocking the Future of Parkinson's Disease Management:

A Machine Learning Paradigm

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Abstract - This survey paper explores the transformative impact of machine learning in Parkinson's disease (PD) management, addressing the urgent need for innovative approaches to enhance diagnostics and interventions. Synthesizing diverse datasets, ranging from clinical records to wearable technology outputs, the paper underscores machine learning's potential for nuanced understanding of PD progression. The focus on predictive modeling reveals unprecedented accuracy in forecasting disease trajectories, paving the way for personalized and proactive care strategies. While highlighting the promises of these advancements, the paper navigates ethical considerations, socioeconomic influences, and the necessity for model interpretability. Contextualizing within the broader healthcare landscape, the survey advocates for comprehensive validation studies, longitudinal investigations, and the incorporation of patient perspectives to ensure equitable advancements in PD care. This comprehensive overview aims to guide future research and contribute to the evolving paradigm of PD management through the lens of machine learning

.Keywords - Parkinson's disease, Parkinson, Machine Learning, deep learning algorithms, Classification, prediction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease (PD) stands as a formidable challenge in modern healthcare, characterized by its progressive neurodegenerative nature and the multifaceted complexities of symptomatology. As the global population ages, the demand for innovative solutions to enhance the management of PD has become increasingly urgent. In response to this imperative, the intersection of healthcare and machine learning has emerged as a frontier of exploration. This survey paper embarks on a comprehensive examination of how machine learning paradigms are reshaping the landscape of Parkinson's disease management, marking a transformative shift from traditional approaches reliant on symptomatic treatment. The synthesis of diverse datasets, ranging from clinical records and neuro-imaging to genetic markers and real-time monitoring through wearable devices, holds the promise of providing a nuanced understanding of PD progression and opening new horizons for personalized and proactive intervention.

Against the backdrop of conventional limitations in early diagnosis and tailored care, the integration of machine learning introduces a paradigmatic evolution in the field. This paper endeavors to contextualize the technological advancements within the broader framework of Parkinson's disease, scrutinizing their impact on diagnostic precision, prognostic accuracy, and treatment modalities. The focal point is on unraveling the potential of machine learning models to predict disease progression with unprecedented accuracy, laying the foundation for proactive interventions customized to individual patient profiles. Moreover, the exploration extends to the integration of real-time monitoring through wearable devices, presenting an opportunity for continuous, data-driven healthcare that adapts dynamically to the evolving needs of individuals living with Parkinson's disease.

While the promises of machine learning in Parkinson's disease management are compelling, this paper takes a balanced approach by addressing the challenges inherent in this evolving field. Ethical considerations, the impact of socioeconomic factors, and the necessity for interpretability in machine learning models are among the critical aspects explored. As the survey navigates through the evolving landscape, it concludes by charting future directions for research. This includes a call for comprehensive validation studies, longitudinal investigations, and the incorporation of patient perspectives to ensure that the unlocked potential of machine learning translates into meaningful and equitable improvements in Parkinson's disease care.

1. LITERATURE SURVEY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Serial No | Title | Authors | Methodology or Algorithm | Uses | Year |
| 1 | Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis Using Machine Learning and Voice | Timothy J. Wroge Yasin O¨ zkancaCenk Demiroglu Dong SiDavid C. Atkins Reza Hosseini Ghomi | Supervised classification algorithms, such as deep neural networks | \*) The study gathers voice biomarkers from individuals with and without Parkinson's disease (PD). \*) Potential incorporation of diverse modalities, such as speech, brain scans, and accelerometers, to enhance the diagnostic robustness for PD and PD-like symptoms. | 2018 |
| 2 | A Survey on Machine Learning Techniques for Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis and Classification | Sherina T.MSenthilkumar .B | Machine learning, Image analysis, Signal analysis, Device-based techniques | \*) Emphasizing the critical role of accurate data samples.\*) Importance of meticulous data collection.\*) More reliable and precise outcomes. | 2019 |
| 3 | Gradient boosting for Parkinson’s disease diagnosis from voice recordings | Ibrahim Karabayir, Samuel M. Goldman, Suguna PappuOguz Akbilgic | Gradient boosting models like LightGBM and XGBoost, random forest, SVM, Logistic regression, KNN and LASSO | \*) Effectively classify Parkinson's disease based on voice recordings\*) Refining diagnostic models and highlights the potential for non-invasive and cost-effective PD screening | 2020 |
| 4 | Parkinson’s Detection Using Machine Learning | Surekha TadseMuskan JainPankaj Chandankhede | Machine Learning algorithms, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors, Support Vector Machine | \*) Achieving early detection of Parkinson's Disorder\*) Explore the diversity of algorithms \*) Improve diagnostic accuracy\*) Ensures a comprehensive and structured analysis of the dataset, fostering a deeper understanding of patterns | 2021 |
| 5 | Machine Learning for the Diagnosis of Parkinson’s Disease: A Review of Literature | Jie Mei ,Christian Desrosiers Johannes Frasnelli  | Support Vector Machine(SVM), Neural networks | \*) Guiding compass for clinicians and researchers\*) Directs researchers toward avenues | 2022 |
| 6 | A Survey On Early Detection Of Parkinson Disease Using Deep Learning Technique | Sakshi JadhavSeema ThoratSakshi FokaneRahul Chakre | Convolution Neural Networks (CNNs),Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs),Preprocessing techniques, Feature extraction | \*) Provides practical insights for implementing advanced diagnostic tools\*) Guides healthcare professionals and data scientists in developing more accurate and efficient diagnostic systems for Parkinson's disease.\*) High accuracy and automated feature learning | 2022 |
| 7 | Detection of Parkinson’s Disease Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Algorithms | Shrihari K Kulkarni, K R Sumana | Decision Tree (DT), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN). | \*) The system aims to detect subtle patterns indicative of the disease, enabling timely intervention and management.\*) User-friendly interface can benefit both healthcare professionals and researchers | 2021 |
| 8 | Review on Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis using Machine Learning Techniques |  Anila M Dr. G. Pradeepini | Support Vector Machine(SVM), Artificial Neural Networks(ANN),K-Nearest Neighbors(KNN) | \*) Contribute to the development of models capable of providing early and accurate diagnosis\*) Incorporation of various data types, including voice recordings, MRI images, posture data, and sensor-captured information, allows for a more comprehensive understanding of individual patient profiles | 2020 |
| 9 | A Computerized Analysis with Machine Learning Techniques for the Diagnosis of Parkinson’s Disease: Past Studies and Future Perspectives | Arti Rana Ankur Dumka Rajesh Singh Manoj Kumar PandaNeeraj Priyadarshi | Support vector machines(SVM),Naïve Baye(NB),K nearest neighbor (KNN),Artificial neural network (ANN) | \*) Significantly enhance clinical diagnosis accuracy.\*) Empowers healthcare professionals to initiate timely treatments, potentially improving patient outcomes and quality of life. | 2022 |
| 10 | Parkinson Detection using Machine LearningAlgorithms | Sheetal GuptaSaliha Ghanchi, Shabista Idrisi | K nearest neighbor (KNN),Support Vector Machines (SVM) | \*) Allow quicker and more accessible diagnosis\*) Introduction of a mobile application for symptom detection signals a progressive integration of technology | 2023 |
| 11 | Prediction Of Parkinson Disease Using Machine Learning | Y.Ranga Sai Reddy K.Devi Sri PrasadD.Anurag AshwinDr. Subhani Shaik | Support Vector Machine (SVM) | \*) Implementing machine learning algorithms, especially SVM, can streamline the diagnostic process, reducing the need for time-consuming and potentially invasive scans | 2023 |
| 12 | Design and Application of a Smart Diagnostic System for Parkinson’s Patients using Machine Learning | Asma ChannaAttiya BaqaiRahime Ceylan | Support vector machine (SVM) | \*) The integration of IoT, force sensors, and machine learning represents a technological advancement in healthcare\*) The system serves as a continuous monitoring tool, providing valuable data for tracking disease progression over time. | 2019 |

1. RELATED WORKS

Exploiting nonlinear recurrence and fractal scaling properties for voice disorder detection:

 This work by Little et al. (2007) focuses on leveraging nonlinear recurrence and fractal scaling properties to detect voice disorders. While not directly related to Parkinson's disease, it demonstrates the application of machine learning in the medical domain, showcasing the potential for feature extraction and pattern recognition.

Use of machine learning algorithms for prediction of future Parkinson's disease:

 Malek et al. (2018) explore the application of machine learning algorithms for predicting the onset of Parkinson's disease. The study delves into predictive modeling, offering insights into the early detection capabilities of machine learning and its potential impact on proactive disease management.

Deep learning for plant identification in natural environment:

 In this work, Wang et al. (2019) apply deep learning techniques for plant identification in natural environments. While not directly related to medical applications, it exemplifies the adaptability of deep learning across diverse domains, shedding light on its potential for complex pattern recognition tasks.

Deep learning techniques for automatic pollen recognition:

 Macedo et al. (2019) focus on the automatic recognition of pollen using deep learning techniques. This work showcases the versatility of deep learning in image classification tasks and underscores the potential for similar methodologies in medical imaging or pattern recognition relevant to Parkinson's disease diagnostics.

Validation of a deep learning algorithm for the detection of diabetic retinopathy for a publicly available dataset:

 Karampatsis et al. (2019) present a study validating a deep learning algorithm for detecting diabetic retinopathy. While not directly related to Parkinson's disease, the work underscores the importance of rigorous validation processes in ensuring the reliability of machine learning algorithms applied to healthcare datasets.

1. FIRST PAPER

#  “Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis Using Machine Learning and Voice” by [Timothy J. Wroge](https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/author/37086592819) (2018)

# The paper explores the use of machine learning and voice biomarkers for the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease (PD). It discusses the limitations of traditional diagnostic methods and highlights the potential of voice as a means to detect and diagnose PD. The study utilizes a voice dataset collected from individuals with and without PD to develop supervised classification algorithms, such as deep neural networks, for accurate diagnosis. The machine learning models achieve a peak accuracy of 85%, surpassing the average clinical diagnosis accuracy of non-experts and movement disorder specialists. The paper also suggests the possibility of incorporating multiple modalities, such as speech, brain scans, or accelerometers, to create a more robust clinical tool for diagnosing PD and PD-like symptoms.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# Voice biomarkers derived from human speech can provide valuable information about neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease due to their underlying cognitive and neuromuscular function. The study demonstrates the effectiveness of using supervised classification algorithms, particularly deep neural networks, in accurately diagnosing individuals with PD based on voice data. This approach offers the potential for cheaper and more accurate diagnoses compared to traditional subjective rating scales. The results highlight the superiority of machine learning models over average clinical diagnosis accuracy, indicating the potential for voice-based diagnostic tools to aid healthcare professionals in diagnosing PD.

1. SECOND PAPER

“A Survey on Machine Learning Techniques for Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis and Classification” by Sherina T.M (2019)

The paper is a survey on machine learning techniques for Parkinson's disease diagnosis and classification, focusing on the analysis and classification of Parkinson's disease data using various tools and techniques such as machine learning, image analysis, signal analysis, and device-based techniques.

It emphasizes the importance of accurate data samples and effective feature selection techniques for improving the accuracy of Parkinson's disease analysis and classification using machine learning algorithms.

# Key Insight from the Paper

Machine learning algorithms, such as Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines, and Random Forest, have been used to predict treatment outcomes and motor improvement scores in Parkinson's disease patients.

The combination of smart home and machine learning technologies can aid in monitoring the activity of Parkinson's disease patients and differentiating them from healthy older adults.

Information technology plays a crucial role in healthcare, enabling comprehensive management of medical knowledge, secure data exchange, and early detection of diseases.

1. THIRD PAPER

“Gradient boosting for Parkinson’s disease diagnosis from voice recordings” by Ibrahim Karabayir (2020)

This paper used machine learning methods to classify Parkinson's disease (PD) based on voice recordings. The data came from a publicly available dataset of 44 acoustic features extracted from recordings of 80 subjects, comprising 40 patients with PD and 40 healthy controls. Several machine learning algorithms were tested on this data, including gradient boosting models like LightGBM and XGBoost, as well as random forest, SVM, logistic regression, KNN and LASSO. LightGBM achieved the best performance with an AUC of 0.898, accuracy of 0.841, and F1 score of 0.839 based on 4-fold cross-validation.

A feature importance analysis was then conducted to identify the most informative acoustic features for classification. The top 15 features were selected and classifiers were re-trained using incremental feature selection. Performance peaked after including the top 7 features - variables related to pitch and amplitude perturbations from Runs 2 and 3. These 7 features were able to achieve an AUC of 0.951, sensitivity of 0.839, specificity of 0.844 and F1 score of 0.878. Tests showed these 7 features were significantly different between PD patients and controls. However, the small sample size of 80 subjects limits inferences about variable importance.

While this approach could help screening for PD, limitations include the small sample from a single study. Further validation is needed using larger, more diverse datasets. Additionally, the models focused on distinguishing PD from controls but not from other diseases. Despite limitations, machine learning of voice features shows promise for improved, inexpensive and non-invasive PD diagnosis.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# Machine learning algorithms, specifically gradient boosting algorithms like Light Gradient Boosting, can accurately classify and detect Parkinson's disease using non-invasive voice recordings from patients. The paper achieves a very high accuracy in detecting PD, with an AUC of 0.951 using only 7 important acoustic features selected via variable importance analysis. This outperforms previous statistical approaches on the same dataset.

# Analysis of acoustic features extracted from three runs of a simple speech test can provide important diagnostic information to detect PD, even in its early stages. Certain features like pitch and amplitude perturbations show significant differences between PD patients and controls.A compact machine learning model using only a subset of the most important voice features is able to achieve high accuracy, indicating these select features contain most of the diagnostic information.

1. FOURTH PAPER

“Parkinson’s Detection Using Machine Learning “

by Surekha Tadse (2021)

This research employs a synergistic approach, merging Data Science and Machine Learning, to achieve early detection of Parkinson's Disorder. Leveraging a dataset comprising voice recordings, the study implements various Machine Learning algorithms, including Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Support Vector Machine. The methodology aligns with Data Science principles, systematically addressing key questions related to problem definition, data utilization, feature extraction, and model evaluation. This comprehensive strategy aims to enhance diagnostic accuracy and contribute to the understanding of patterns within the dataset.

# Key Insight from the Paper

The research unfolds several advantages, prominently among them being the emphasis on early detection. By utilizing Machine Learning, the study provides a promising avenue for identifying Parkinson's Disorder at its nascent stage, facilitating timely intervention and treatment. The integration of Data Science methodologies contributes to a deeper comprehension of patterns and correlations within extensive datasets. The use of multiple Machine Learning algorithms not only enriches the analytical depth but also offers a diverse perspective for robust model evaluation.

However, the research acknowledges inherent challenges in Parkinson's diagnosis, characterized by its complexity and the potential for symptoms to overlap with those of other disorders. This complexity raises concerns about the risk of misdiagnosis, particularly in the absence of definitive medical tests and widespread awareness. It also underscores the broader context that, while early detection is crucial, Parkinson's disease currently lacks a definitive cure, necessitating a focus on symptom management through lifestyle measures. These insights provide a holistic understanding of the research's contributions, emphasizing its potential impact on early diagnosis while acknowledging the intricate challenges associated with Parkinson's Disorder.

1. FIFTH PAPER

“Machine Learning for the Diagnosis of Parkinson’s Disease: A Review of Literature” by Jie Mei (2021)

This paper navigates the intricate terrain of applying machine learning to Parkinson's disease (PD) diagnosis, uncovering a methodological landscape rich in diversity. Across various data types, from voice recordings to MRI scans, the prevalent use of accuracy as an evaluation metric underscores a collective pursuit of precision. SVM, neural networks, and ensemble learning emerge as stalwart models, demonstrating adaptability across different data sets and affirming their versatility in the diagnostic realm.

Amidst the promises lie challenges that demand attention. The limitations of small sample sizes, especially in studies utilizing neural networks, raise legitimate concerns about the generalizability of these models. The clarion call for transparent methodologies and standardized reporting resonates throughout, emphasizing the pivotal role of clarity in ensuring the reproducibility and reliability of machine learning approaches. Despite these challenges, the review sheds light on the advantages, such as consistently high diagnostic accuracy and the potential for non-invasive diagnosis through accessible data, underscoring the transformative potential of machine learning in reshaping PD diagnosis.

Key Insights from the paper:

Delving into the realm of machine learning for Parkinson's disease diagnosis, the synthesis unveils a methodological mosaic across diverse data types. Accuracy emerges as a common yardstick, underlining a collective pursuit of diagnostic precision. While promising high accuracy and versatility with models like SVM and neural networks, the review also navigates challenges, emphasizing the imperative of transparent reporting and standardized methodologies for the robust integration of machine learning into clinical settings.

In this exploration, the narrative underscores the transformative potential of machine learning, offering not only heightened diagnostic accuracy but also avenues for non-invasive diagnosis through accessible data. Yet, the cautionary notes on small sample sizes and the clarion call for methodological clarity echo the need for a meticulous and transparent approach to harness the full potential of machine learning in Parkinson's disease diagnosis.

1. SIXTH PAPER

“A SURVEY ON EARLY DETECTION OF PARKINSON DISEASE USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE” by Sakshi Jadhav (2022)

This methodology outlines a comprehensive approach for leveraging deep learning in the early detection of Parkinson's disease. It encompasses a thorough literature review, exploration of data sources, preprocessing techniques, and the application of various deep learning models, such as Convolution Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). The process involves feature extraction, training, and validation, emphasizing the importance of robust performance metrics. The advantages of deep learning include high accuracy, automated feature learning, robustness, and the potential for handling multimodal data. However, challenges such as data dependency, computational complexity, interpretability issues, and the risk of overfitting are also acknowledged.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# The methodology underscores the critical role of deep learning in enhancing the accuracy of Parkinson's disease detection. The automated feature learning capability of deep learning models stands out as a significant advantage, reducing reliance on manual feature engineering. The robustness of these models in handling variations and noise in data, coupled with the potential for integrating information from diverse sources, presents a promising avenue for a comprehensive approach to detection. Nevertheless, the methodology acknowledges challenges, including the prerequisite of large and diverse datasets, the computational complexity of training deep models, and the interpretability concerns associated with their decision-making processes. Strategies such as regularization and careful validation are proposed to address the risks of overfitting, contributing to a balanced understanding of the application of deep learning in Parkinson's disease detection.

1. SEVENTH PAPER

 “Detection of Parkinson’s Disease Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Algorithms” by Shrihari K Kulkarni (2021)

The paper presents a structured framework for employing machine learning and deep learning algorithms to detect Parkinson's disease using voice biomarkers. The comprehensive data collection from individuals with and without Parkinson's disease ensures a diverse dataset, though potential biases and limitations must be carefully considered. The use of various algorithms provides flexibility, but the challenge lies in determining the most suitable model given variations in accuracy and efficiency. Feature extraction from voice recordings enhances predictive modeling, yet the effectiveness of these methods introduces variability in model performance. The proposed system includes data preprocessing, division of the dataset, prediction, and comparison, supported by visualization aids for user-friendly exploration.

# Key Insight from the Paper

The incorporation of diverse machine learning and deep learning algorithms presents an insightful exploration into the multifaceted landscape of Parkinson's disease detection. The varied accuracy and efficiency of these algorithms underscore the necessity of a nuanced selection process, recognizing the trade-offs inherent in choosing the most suitable model for accurate and reliable predictions. This diversity in algorithms not only enhances the flexibility of the proposed system but also prompts a critical evaluation of their performance across different contexts, urging researchers to strike a delicate balance between computational efficiency and diagnostic precision.

At the core of the study's insights lies the crucial importance of the voice dataset's quality and representativeness. The success of Parkinson's disease detection hinges on the robustness of the dataset, demanding meticulous attention to potential biases and limitations. Furthermore, the trade-off between data preprocessing and the risk of information loss calls for a judicious approach, acknowledging the impact on the integrity of the dataset. These insights collectively illuminate the intricate considerations and challenges entwined with the proposed methodologies, shaping a pathway for future research endeavors in the realm of Parkinson's disease diagnosis through voice biomarkers.

1. EIGHTH PAPER

“Review on Parkinson’s Disease Diagnosis using Machine Learning Techniques” by Anila M (2020)

The methodologies discussed in the paper on employing machine learning and deep learning algorithms for the early detection and diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. The comprehensive approach involves collecting diverse datasets, including voice recordings, MRI images, posture data, and sensor-captured information, to create a holistic understanding of the disease. Leveraging various machine learning models, such as SVM, KNN, and ANN, the methodologies aim to achieve accurate and timely predictions, contributing to improved patient outcomes.

One notable strength lies in the emphasis on early detection, addressing the progressive nature of Parkinson's disease. The use of voice recordings as a diagnostic feature showcases innovation, as speech-related issues are common symptoms. The methodologies also explore hybrid models and parallel neural networks, indicating a willingness to experiment with novel combinations for enhanced accuracy.

However, challenges such as limited discussion on feature selection methods and concerns about cost-effectiveness are acknowledged. The potential applications of these methodologies extend beyond mere diagnostics, offering personalized healthcare, informed treatment planning, and contributing to ongoing research efforts. The methodologies are positioned as valuable tools for clinicians and researchers, providing insights into innovative approaches for managing this complex neurodegenerative disorder.

# Key Insight from the Paper

The insights from the paper shed light on the evolving landscape of Parkinson's disease research, emphasizing the pivotal role of machine learning and deep learning in reshaping diagnostic paradigms. By incorporating diverse datasets and innovative features like voice recordings, researchers showcase a commitment to capturing the nuanced aspects of Parkinson's, thereby enhancing diagnostic precision. The exploration of hybrid models and parallel neural networks underscores a forward-looking approach, demonstrating a readiness to embrace advanced techniques for optimal predictive accuracy.

However, these insights also underscore challenges, particularly the need for more in-depth discussions on feature selection methodologies and concerns surrounding cost-effectiveness. While the methodologies signify a leap towards early detection and personalized healthcare, the limited exploration of certain aspects invites further research to address gaps in understanding. Overall, these insights navigate a trajectory towards transforming Parkinson's disease diagnostics, acknowledging both the promises and challenges inherent in the integration of machine learning techniques into clinical practices.

1. NINTH PAPER

“A Computerized Analysis with Machine Learning Techniques for the Diagnosis of Parkinson’s Disease: Past Studies and Future Perspectives” by Arti Rana (2022)

# This paper serves as a thorough review of computerized analysis using machine learning techniques for the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease (PD). It explores the application of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and deep learning (DL) in diagnosing PD, emphasizing challenges and future perspectives. The review encompasses 217 research publications up to September 2022, providing insights into datasets, modalities, and architectures employed for PD diagnosis. The paper discusses the potential of ML/DL methods and novel biomarkers, addresses challenges, and offers recommendations for future research, particularly focusing on subgrouping and connection analysis using various imaging data.

# The methodologies outlined in the provided encompass a diverse array of approaches, leveraging machine learning and deep learning for the diagnosis and classification of Parkinson's disease (PD). These methodologies span from utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNN) and radiomics feature extraction from MRI data to wearable devices capturing hand and finger motion, sleep problem evaluation, multivariate pattern analysis, and more. Each approach exhibits unique advantages, such as high accuracy in distinguishing specific Parkinsonian disorders, proposing innovative CNN-based regression models, and employing various machine learning algorithms for binary classification based on motor and non-motor data.

# Despite their strengths, these methodologies face challenges and limitations, including the need for large labeled datasets, dependence on specific datasets and features, and potential bias towards certain symptoms. The comprehensive recommendations include addressing challenges related to multimodal datasets, exploring CNN-based hybrid algorithms, developing wearable sensor systems capable of diagnosing diverse PD symptoms, creating holistic machine learning models, and emphasizing the importance of clinical validation for the practical application of these models. The insights from these methodologies pave the way for a nuanced understanding of PD and the potential integration of advanced technologies into clinical settings for improved diagnosis and patient care.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# The paper intricately examines the landscape of computerized analysis employing machine learning techniques for Parkinson's disease (PD) diagnosis. It delves into the realms of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and deep learning (DL), offering insights into their applications and challenges in the context of PD. A comprehensive analysis of 217 research publications up to September 2022 provides a rich understanding of datasets, modalities, and architectures utilized for PD diagnosis. The review not only underscores the potential of ML/DL methods and novel biomarkers for enhancing medical decision-making but also navigates challenges, presenting practical recommendations for future research directions, particularly emphasizing sub grouping and connection analysis using diverse imaging data.

# In addition to its academic focus, the paper seamlessly integrates an overview of AI, ML, and DL in the healthcare industry, emphasizing their pivotal roles in refining the diagnostic procedures for Parkinson's disease. It extends beyond the technological landscape to encompass clinical symptoms and treatment approaches, offering a holistic perspective on PD diagnosis. Furthermore, the paper explores the current state of the art in literature, emphasizing the utilization of ML algorithms for accurate detection based on patterns such as speech, gait, and handwriting. As a coherent and insightful resource, the paper stands as a valuable guide for researchers and scholars, presenting a nuanced understanding of the potential and challenges in the realm of PD diagnosis through advanced computational methodologies.

1. TENTH PAPER

“Parkinson Detection using Machine Learning
Algorithms” by Sheetal Gupta(2023)

The paper unfolds a multifaceted insight into the realm of Parkinson's disease (PD) diagnosis through machine learning. With a keen awareness of the urgency in early detection due to the irreversible nature of PD, the paper intricately navigates the challenges posed by overlapping symptoms with other disorders. Introducing a novel mobile application for symptom detection, the paper signifies a forward-thinking approach, highlighting the growing role of technology in healthcare and the potential for patient-centric solutions.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# The insight lies in the strategic choice of KNN and SVM for outcome prediction, elucidating their principles and applications in the context of PD diagnosis. The paper not only provides a detailed methodology for implementing these algorithms but also successfully demonstrates their effectiveness, achieving an impressive accuracy rate of 90%. Moreover, the paper is anchored in a comprehensive review of existing literature, referencing various studies on the use of machine learning for PD diagnosis. Overall, the paper offers a nuanced perspective on the potential of machine learning, providing a promising avenue for improving diagnostic procedures and contributing to the early identification of Parkinson's Disease.

# The introduction of a mobile application for symptom detection reflects a forward-thinking and technologically innovative approach to healthcare. This suggests a recognition of the growing role of mobile technologies in facilitating early disease detection and management. The successful application of machine learning algorithms, as evidenced by a 90% accuracy rate, holds real-world implications for improving diagnostic accuracy in PD. This achievement indicates a promising step toward practical implementation and potential integration into clinical settings.

1. ELEVENTH PAPER

 “PREDICTION OF PARKINSON DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING” by Y.Ranga Sai Reddy (2023)

The paper provides a concise definition of Parkinson's disease, emphasizing the gradual deterioration of neuronal cells affecting the brain and spinal cord. It proposes a data-driven diagnostic approach by examining the link between symptoms and employing multiple classification algorithms to identify the most accurate algorithm for patient classification. The paper critically evaluates the current diagnostic method, highlighting the drawbacks of extensive scanning, and makes a significant discovery, identifying Support Vector Machine (SVM) as the algorithm with the highest accuracy in predicting the onset of Parkinson's Disease.

The paper navigates the intricacies of Parkinson's disease diagnosis, offering a succinct definition of the condition marked by the gradual deterioration of neuronal cells in the brain and spinal cord. It introduces a proactive approach by exploring the connection between symptoms and employing multiple classification algorithms. Notably, the paper critically assesses the existing diagnostic method, highlighting the time-consuming and potentially worsening impact of extensive scanning. The key revelation lies in the identification of Support Vector Machine (SVM) as the algorithm exhibiting the highest accuracy in predicting the onset of Parkinson's Disease, signaling a potential breakthrough for early diagnosis and intervention.

# Key Insight from the Paper

# The insights derived from the document underscore a strategic shift towards a data-driven diagnostic methodology, emphasizing the examination of symptom links and the utilization of diverse algorithms. The critique of the current diagnostic approach highlights the urgency for more efficient and less invasive methods to prevent the exacerbation of patients' conditions. The identification of SVM as the optimal algorithm not only signifies a technical advancement but also holds tangible implications for early treatment, potentially saving lives. Looking ahead, the document sets the stage for future research, suggesting exploration into varied prediction methods, datasets, and a nuanced classification approach based on disease stages, indicating a commitment to ongoing innovation and improvement in Parkinson's Disease diagnosis.

1. TWELVETH PAPER

“Design and Application of a Smart Diagnostic System for Parkinson’s Patients using Machine Learning” by Asma Channa (2019)

#  Parkinson's disease is a neurological disorder that affects movement. It is caused by the loss of dopamine-producing neurons in the brain. Gait abnormalities are one of the most common symptoms of Parkinson's disease. The paper proposes designing an IoT-based system to detect gait abnormalities in Parkinson's patients using machine learning. It aims to help diagnose and monitor Parkinson's.

# 16 force sensors were placed on the feet of Parkinson's patients and healthy subjects to record ground reaction force data during walking. Features were extracted from the sensor data using wavelet packet transform. Features like entropy, energy, variance, standard deviation and waveform length were extracted. Support vector machine (SVM) classification was used to identify Parkinson's patients versus healthy subjects. The dataset contained data from 199 Parkinson's patients and 78 healthy controls. Sensor data was analyzed using wavelet packet transform and machine learning for classification. The fifth sensor on the right foot, located on the medial side of the dorsum, achieved the highest accuracy of 90.3% for SVM classification of Parkinson's versus healthy.

# A single foot sensor was able to accurately detect gait abnormalities and differentiate Parkinson's patients from healthy subjects based on extracted gait features. The paper demonstrates the potential of an IoT-based system using a single foot sensor for diagnosis and monitoring of Parkinson's disease through gait analysis and machine learning.

# Key Insight from the Paper

#  Gait analysis is important for detection and analysis of Parkinson's disease, as gait abnormalities are a common symptom. Previous research on gait analysis for Parkinson's has used complex setups with multiple sensors or required complex algorithms.

# The paper proposes using a single inertial force sensor attached to the foot to analyze gait, with the goal of providing a simpler yet accurate detection system.

# 16 force sensors were attached to the feet (8 on each foot) of subjects to record ground reaction force data during walking. Wavelet packet transform was applied to the sensor data to extract features like entropy, energy, variance, standard deviation and waveform length.

# Support vector machine (SVM) classification was used to classify subjects as Parkinson's patients or healthy controls based on the extracted gait features. Testing showed the sensor placed on the 5th position on the right foot gave the best accuracy of 90.3% for SVM classification, outperforming other sensor positions and classifiers.

1. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the symbiosis of machine learning paradigms with Parkinson's disease management represents a pivotal moment in the trajectory of healthcare innovation. As we confront the formidable challenges posed by the progressive and intricate nature of Parkinson's disease, the integration of machine learning emerges as a beacon of hope. This survey paper has meticulously explored the transformative impact of machine learning, ushering in a new era where data-driven insights reshape the landscape of diagnosis, prognosis, and personalized intervention.

The paradigm shift initiated by machine learning extends beyond traditional approaches to Parkinson's disease management, where symptomatic treatment often falls short. The synthesis of diverse datasets, ranging from clinical records to real-time monitoring through wearable devices, not only enhances our understanding of the disease's nuances but also paves the way for personalized and proactive interventions. The promise lies in the unprecedented accuracy with which machine learning models predict disease progression, laying the groundwork for a future where healthcare adapts dynamically to individual patient profiles.

However, amid the promises and potential, it is crucial to acknowledge the challenges embedded in this transformative journey. Ethical considerations loom large, demanding a thoughtful and responsible approach to the integration of machine learning into healthcare. The impact of socioeconomic factors on accessibility and equity cannot be ignored, underscoring the need for inclusive strategies that bridge societal divides. Furthermore, the interpretability of machine learning models is imperative, ensuring that the intricate algorithms driving healthcare decisions remain transparent and understandable.

As we chart the course forward, this survey paper advocates for a comprehensive approach to future research. Validation studies, longitudinal investigations, and the inclusion of patient perspectives are paramount to ensuring that the unleashed potential of machine learning translates into meaningful and equitable advancements in Parkinson's disease care. The call is not just for technological prowess but for a holistic understanding that places the patient at the center of healthcare innovation.

In essence, the intersection of machine learning and Parkinson's disease management marks not only a technological leap but a human-centric evolution in healthcare. It is a journey where innovation aligns with compassion, and the promise of improved patient outcomes is tethered to a commitment to ethical, inclusive, and patient-focused research and implementation. The future of Parkinson's disease management, propelled by machine learning, holds the potential to redefine healthcare paradigms and inspire a new era of patient-centered and data-driven well-being.

1. REFERENCIES
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