**MACHINE LEARNING-BASED MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS MODEL**

M Sakthivel, G Rithik Kumar, Sakthivel T, Mythili D, R Suganya

## Abstract - Medical diagnosis is critical in ensuring timely and accurate healthcare decisions. Identifying diseases based on reported symptoms and detecting abnormalities in skin conditions is essential for early intervention and treatment. Presentation attacks in medical diagnostics, such as self-reported symptom exaggeration or falsified medical reports, can undermine the integrity of diagnostic processes. Similarly, image-based diagnosis systems may be susceptible to manipulated or poor-quality images, leading to incorrect assessments. In this project, we develop an AI-driven system to analyze medical symptoms and detect potential skin diseases through machine learning techniques. Leveraging the capabilities of the XGBoost and Grid Search CV classifier for structured symptom-based disease prediction and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for image-based skin disease detection, the system provides a multi-faceted approach to preliminary medical diagnosis. The backend uses Flask, facilitating seamless interaction between the predictive models and the web-based user interface. The front-end, developed with HTML and CSS, ensures an intuitive platform for users to input symptoms or upload skin condition images. Additionally, Pandas and NumPy provide efficient data preprocessing and manipulation, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the models. By integrating advanced machine learning techniques, this system enhances early disease identification and helps users gain initial insights into their health conditions. The fusion of structured data analysis and image-based diagnostics strengthens the reliability of medical predictions, contributing to improved healthcare accessibility and proactive medical decision-making.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Machine learning is revolutionizing the field of medical diagnostics by enabling accurate and efficient disease detection. Early identification of illnesses through Ml based analysis can significantly improve healthcare outcomes. However, challenges such as **presentation attacks**, including exaggerated symptoms or manipulated medical images, can impact the reliability of these diagnostic systems.This project introduces a **machine learning-based** medical diagnosis system that integrates both **symptom-based disease prediction** and **image-based skin disease detection**. It employs **XGBoost with Grid Search CV** for optimized hyperparameter tuning in structured symptom analysis and **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** for accurate classification of skin conditions from medical images. The backend, implemented using **Flask**, enables seamless interaction between predictive models and a web-based user interface designed with **HTML and CSS**. **Pandas and NumPy** are utilized for efficient data preprocessing, ensuring high-quality input for the models. By leveraging the power of machine learning, this system enhances **early disease detection**, improves accessibility to preliminary medical insights, and provides users with a reliable ML based diagnostic tool. The integration of structured data analysis and image-based diagnostics strengthens the accuracy and credibility of medical predictions, supporting proactive healthcare decision-making.

**1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Accurate and timely medical diagnosis is crucial for effective healthcare decision-making. However, traditional diagnostic methods often rely on self-reported symptoms, which can be subjective and prone to exaggeration or misinterpretation. Additionally, image-based diagnostic systems face challenges such as poor-quality inputs or manipulated images, leading to incorrect assessments. These limitations can hinder early disease detection and delay appropriate medical intervention. To address these challenges, this project aims to develop an AI-driven medical diagnosis system that combines structured symptom-based disease prediction using XGBoost and Grid Search CV and image-based skin disease detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).

The system provides a multi-faceted approach to preliminary medical diagnosis, enhancing accessibility and reliability. By leveraging Flask for backend integration and a user-friendly HTML/CSS interface, the platform ensures seamless interaction for users. Efficient data preprocessing with Pandas and NumPy further strengthens model accuracy. This solution seeks to bridge the gap between automated disease detection and real-world medical challenges, improving healthcare accessibility and supporting proactive medical decision-making.

**1.2 AIM AND OBJECTTIVE**

 This project aims to develop an ML based **medical diagnosis system** that enhances early disease detection by integrating **structured symptom-based prediction** and **image-based skin disease analysis** using advanced **machine learning techniques**. The system assists users in identifying potential diseases based on reported symptoms through an **XGBoost model optimized with Grid Search CV**, ensuring accurate predictive analysis. Additionally, it provides an **image-based skin disease detection system** using **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** to analyze and detect abnormalities in skin conditions. By offering preliminary insights, the system supports medical professionals in making informed decisions, reducing the need for excessive diagnostic tests, and lowering patient expenses.

To enhance usability, an **interactive and user-friendly web-based interface** is developed using **HTML and CSS**, allowing seamless access to the system. The predictive models are integrated with a **Flask-based backend**, ensuring real-time interaction and efficient processing of user inputs. **Pandas and NumPy** are employed for effective data preprocessing, improving model accuracy and reliability. Additionally, to mitigate potential challenges such as **manipulated or poor-quality inputs**, data validation techniques are incorporated to strengthen the system’s diagnostic robustness. By leveraging these technologies, the system enhances accessibility to preliminary medical insights, promoting **proactive healthcare decision-making** and improving early disease detection.

**1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

This project focuses on developing an AI-driven medical diagnosis system that integrates symptom-based disease prediction and image-based skin disease detection to enhance early healthcare interventions. The system utilizes an XGBoost and Grid Search CV classifier to analyze reported symptoms and predict potential diseases, while Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are employed for detecting and classifying skin diseases from uploaded images. The system is designed to provide a seamless and interactive user experience through a web-based interface built with HTML and CSS, enabling users to input symptoms or upload skin condition images easily. A Flask-based backend facilitates efficient communication between the predictive models and the user interface, ensuring real-time processing and analysis.

To enhance the accuracy and robustness of predictions, Pandas and NumPy are used for data preprocessing, minimizing errors caused by poor-quality inputs or manipulated images. The system also incorporates validation techniques to improve diagnostic reliability, reducing the risk of misclassification due to low-quality or tampered medical data. This project aims to support both individual users and medical professionals by offering preliminary insights into potential health conditions. By minimizing unnecessary diagnostic tests and associated expenses, it enhances accessibility to healthcare solutions and promotes proactive medical decision-making.

**2 LITERATURE SURVEY**

Smith et al. proposed an ML based symptom analysis system for preliminary disease detection [1]. The study utilized machine learning models, specifically decision trees and gradient boosting, to predict diseases based on self-reported symptoms. While these models achieved high accuracy on structured datasets, the challenge of unreliable self-reported symptoms was noted. The study emphasized refining data preprocessing techniques to enhance predictive accuracy.

Zhang et al. introduced a deep learning-based image classification system for dermatological diagnosis [2]. This system employed Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to classify skin diseases with high accuracy. The study compared CNN architectures, including ResNet and MobileNet, finding that deeper networks improved classification accuracy but required greater computational resources. The sensitivity of models to image quality was identified as a key limitation impacting real-world diagnostic reliability.

Williams et al. developed a hybrid ML system that combined structured symptom-based analysis (XGBoost and Grid Search CV) with image-based diagnostics (CNNs) [3]. The integration of structured and unstructured data improved diagnostic accuracy. However, the study highlighted data imbalance in training datasets, which could lead to biased predictions, necessitating refinements in model training.

Lee et al. explored the impact of data preprocessing techniques on machine learning models for symptom-based disease classification [4]. The study analyzed how feature selection, missing data imputation, and normalization affected model performance. It was found that appropriate preprocessing significantly improved the predictive power of XGBoost models, but noisy and inconsistent symptom data posed challenges in maintaining accuracy.

Patel et al. investigated the challenges of implementing ML based medical diagnostic systems in real-world clinical settings [5]. The study identified issues such as data privacy, model interpretability, and user trust. While machine learning models performed well in controlled environments, their clinical adoption required explainable ML techniques to improve transparency and regulatory compliance.

Chen et al. proposed an image enhancement framework to improve skin disease classification using CNNs [6]. The study incorporated advanced image preprocessing techniques, such as contrast enhancement and noise reduction, to enhance model performance. The findings demonstrated that image preprocessing significantly improved CNN accuracy, especially for low-quality images. However, the study acknowledged that the high variability of skin conditions remained a challenge for achieving consistent results.

Kumar et al. examined the role of ML and machine learning in reducing healthcare costs through early disease detection [7]. The study demonstrated that ML models could minimize unnecessary diagnostic tests, thus reducing patient expenses. The authors also emphasized that AI-assisted diagnostics could enhance healthcare accessibility, particularly in remote areas with limited medical specialists. However, continuous model updates were necessary to maintain diagnostic accuracy.

Park et al. evaluated web-based interfaces for ML based medical diagnosis systems [8]. While the focus was on user experience and system usability, the study acknowledged that these interfaces were built upon machine learning models for diagnosis. The findings suggested that intuitive and interactive designs enhanced patient engagement, but clear result interpretations were crucial, as complex ML based outputs could be difficult for non-medical users to understand. Each study explicitly involves machine learning techniques, ranging from decision trees, XGBoost, Grid Search CV, CNNs, and hybrid AI systems, to data preprocessing, explainable ML, and user interface considerations for ML-based diagnosis.

**3 MLMD ALGORITHMS**

 Our system employs machine learning models for both symptom-based disease prediction and image-based medical analysis. The algorithms process patient inputs (symptoms or medical images) to provide accurate diagnostic predictions. Below is a detailed breakdown of each approach.

3.1 Algorithm for Symptom-Based Disease Prediction

The machine learning model classifies diseases based on user-selected symptoms. The process follows these steps:

MDP (Medical Diagnosis Prediction) Algorithm

Set i,j,m=1,τ,η (a)

User\_Input == Symptoms (b)
Symptom Vector Encoding (c

Load Trained Machine Learning Model ©

For i=1i = 1i=1 to τ\tauτ (d)

If Matching\_Disease == True (d)

Disease Prediction Result €

Else:

Identify Closest Match (f)

If (Match\_Found == True || User\_Confirmation == True) then:

Show Disease Name and Confidence Score (g)

Append to Patient History (h)

Suggest Next Steps / Doctor Consultation (i)

If (Admin\_Access == True) then:

Update Disease Database (j)

If (User\_Correction == True) then:

Improve Model Training Data (k)

If (User\_Ends\_Session == True) then:

Exit

Else:

Go to (b) and continue

3.2 Algorithm for Image-Based Medical Analysis

The system processes medical images (e.g., X-rays, CT scans) using deep learning techniques. It extracts key patterns to classify diseases.

MIA (Medical Image Analysis) Algorithm

Set i,j,m=1,τ,η (a)

User\_Input == Medical Image (b)

Preprocess Image (Resize, Normalize) ©

Load Trained CNN Model ©

For i=1i = 1i=1 to τ\tauτ (d)

If Matching\_Condition == True (d)

Display Diagnosis & Confidence Score €

Else:

Identify Closest Medical Condition (f)

If (Match\_Found == True || User\_Confirmation == True) then:

Display Disease Name & Severity Prediction (g)

Append to Patient History (h)

Suggest Next Steps / Medical Advice (i)

If (Admin\_Access == True) then:

Update Image Training Dataset (j)

If (User\_Correction == True) then:

Improve Model Training Data (k)

If (User\_Ends\_Session == True) then:

Exit
Else:

Go to (b) and continue

3.3 Algorithm Steps

(a) Initialize Variables
(b) Receive User Input (Symptoms or Image)
(c) Preprocess Data:

Symptoms → Convert into a binary vector

Image → Normalize, Resize, Convert to Grayscale (if needed)
(d) Apply Machine Learning Model
(e) Check for Disease Match
(f) Retrieve Most Relevant Disease
(g) Predict & Display Results (Confidence Score, Suggestions)
(h) Store in Patient History
(i) Allow Updates via Admin Panel
(j) Improve Model Accuracy from User Feedback
(k) Exit or Loop Until User Ends Session

3.4 Algorithm Classification

The system processes both structured symptom data and unstructured image data for accurate disease prediction.

3.4.1 Symptom-Based Prediction

The user selects symptoms from predefined categories.The system encodes symptoms into a binary vector.The trained Random Forest or Decision Tree Classifier processes the input.The model returns the most likely disease.

Dpred​=argmax(MLModel(SymptomVector))

3.4.2 Image-Based Prediction

The user uploads a medical image skin disease, a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) model extracts key patterns.The image is classified based on learned disease features.

Idetected​=argmax(CNNModel(PreprocessedImage))

3.5 Search and Data Retrieval

If an exact disease match is found, the system fetches additional information from the disease database.

Dsearch​=argmax(DBLookup(Symptoms))

For image-based diagnosis, the system checks confidence scores and retrieves similar cases from past data.

Isearch​=argmax(DBLookup(ImageFeatures))

3.6 Displaying Diagnosis & Recommendations

Once the disease is predicted, the system displays: Disease Name, Confidence Score, Recommended Next Steps (Doctor Consultation, Tests), Ndiagnosi = {Disease, Confidence, Next Steps}

3.7 Storing Patient History

Each diagnosis is saved in the patient’s medical history.

 Huser​=Huser​∪{(T,Dpred, Ndiagnosis)}

3.8 Admin Control and Model Improvement

Admin users can:

Update the symptom database

Add new disease labels

Train the image model with new medical images

DB′=DB∪{(NewDisease,NewSymptoms)}

3.9 Continuous Learning & AI Model Improvement

If user feedback suggests an incorrect diagnosis, the system updates its learning.

π∗(s)=argamax​Q(s,a)

The system uses reinforcement learning to improve diagnosis accuracy. New symptoms and image data are stored for retraining. Over time, prediction accuracy increases.

Input & Output Summary

Input:

User Symptoms (Dropdown Selection)

Medical Image (X-ray, Scan)

Processing:

ML Classifier (Decision Tree / Random Forest)

CNN Model (For Image Recognition)

Output:

Predicted Disease & Confidence Score

 **4 MLMD FLOWCHART**

 The Fig. 4.1 illustrates the ML-Based Medical Diagnosis process, which utilizes both symptom-based input and image upload functionalities, based on the requirements of the user.

**Selecting the Type of Diagnosis:**

The process begins when the user selects the type of diagnosis they need. The user can choose between, symptom-Based Diagnosis, which uses selected symptoms for disease prediction, image-Based Diagnosis, which uses uploaded medical images (specifically for skin disease detection) based on the selection, the system redirects the user to the respective diagnosis page.

**Start & Image Upload (For Image-Based Diagnosis):**

The image-based diagnosis process starts when the user uploads an image (for example, a skin lesion or affected area), if the upload is unsuccessful, the system prompts the user to re-upload the image, if the upload is successful, the system proceeds to image processing, where the medical image is analyzed using a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) model trained for disease detection.

**Image Recognition & Disease Analysis:**

The uploaded image undergoes preprocessing (resize, normalize, etc.) and is passed through the trained CNN model, the system identifies the disease (if any) and retrieves relevant information about the disease, including its name, possible causes, severity level, and recommended next steps, the system then displays the diagnosis results, including a confidence score, for the user to review.

**User Input via Symptom Search (For Symptom-Based Diagnosis):**

If the user selects the symptom-based diagnosis the user manually selects symptoms from categorized dropdowns the system encodes the selected symptoms into a binary vector, which is input into the machine learning model (Random Forest / Decision Tree) for prediction, a model returns the predicted disease, along with its confidence level and recommended treatments or actions the user can modify the symptom selection if needed to refine the results.

**Saving & Logging Data:**

After diagnosis (via symptoms or image upload) the system saves the diagnostic data into the user's medical history for future reference, this log includes the diagnosis date, predicted disease, confidence score, and any additional data provided by the user the user can access their history to track previous diagnoses or share it with healthcare professionals.

**End of Process:**

Once the data is saved the system ends the session the user can either return to the home page or exit the system, all diagnostic data is securely stored and available for future analysis.

Display Result

ML Model

Predicts Disease

Preprocess -Symptoms

Select Symptoms

Symptom-Based

Display Result

CNN Model

Predicts Disease

Preprocess - Image

Upload Image

Image Based

Select Diagnosis Type

Fig. 1: MLMD flowchart.

**5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This project successfully developed an AI-driven medical diagnosis system that enhances early disease detection through symptom-based prediction using XGBoost with Grid Search CV and image-based skin disease detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The system demonstrated high accuracy in predicting health conditions and identifying skin abnormalities, highlighting the effectiveness of machine learning in medical diagnostics. Designed with a user-friendly interface, the platform allows easy input of symptoms and image uploads, ensuring accessibility across devices. Efficient data management and preprocessing improve prediction quality, while a Flask-based backend ensures secure data handling with encryption and compliance with privacy regulations.

**5.1 RESULT**

The models provide transparent and reliable predictions, helping users and medical professionals make informed decisions. Additionally, the system can detect presentation attacks, identifying and flagging manipulated or poor-quality data to maintain diagnostic integrity. With a scalable architecture, it delivers fast and accurate results, supporting proactive healthcare decision-making and improving medical accessibility.



Fig. 2 : Dashboard Page.

In Fig. 2, the dashboard's home page presents two options: "Symptoms-Based" and "Image-Based." Users can choose either option to input their information. The "Symptoms-Based" option allows users to select symptoms, while the "Image-Based" option lets users upload an image. Both options lead to results powered by advanced algorithms and database comparisons.



Fig. 3 : Symptom Based Diagnosis Interface.

In Fig. 3, the "Symptoms-Based" diagnosis option categorizes symptoms by body part for easy navigation. Users can select from categories like Head & Neck, Chest & Lungs, Abdomen & Digestive System, Arms & Legs, Back & Spine, Skin, and Urinary System. After selecting the affected area and entering symptoms, the system analyzes the input and provides potential diagnoses or next steps.



Fig. 4 : Symptom Selection.

In Fig. 4, the "Symptoms-Based" diagnosis option allows users to select multiple symptoms from various body parts. Categories like Head & Neck, Chest & Lungs, Abdomen & Digestive System, Arms & Legs, Back & Spine, Skin, and Urinary System let users choose more than one symptom. After selecting multiple symptoms, the system analyzes the input and provides potential diagnoses or next steps based on the combination of symptoms.



Fig. 5 : Symptom Diagnosis Result.

In Fig. 5, once users select multiple symptoms from various categories such as Head & Neck, Chest & Lungs, Abdomen & Digestive System, and others, the system processes this input and compares it with a medical database. The algorithm cross-references the selected symptoms with known conditions, using patterns and data to identify potential diseases or health issues. Based on the combination of symptoms, the system then displays a list of possible diagnoses, helping users understand the underlying cause and suggest possible next steps or treatments.



Fig. 6 : Image Based Diagnosis Interface.

In Fig. 6, the Image-Based Diagnosis interface allows users to easily upload an image for analysis. Users can click the "Upload Image" button to select a file (supported formats: JPG, PNG, JPEG), with a maximum file size of 5MB. After the image is uploaded, the system processes it using advanced algorithms and compares the visual data to a medical database. Based on the analysis, the system provides potential diagnoses or insights, helping users understand possible health conditions related to the image they provided.



Fig. 7 : Image Selection.

In Fig. 7, when the user clicks the "Upload Image" option, a popup window appears prompting them to select an image from their device. The popup instructs users to click the "Choose File" button, which opens the file explorer for them to select an image (supported formats: JPG, PNG, JPEG, with a maximum file size of 5MB). Once the image is selected, users can click the "Upload" button to submit it, or they can choose to cancel the process. After uploading, the system begins analyzing the image to provide potential diagnoses based on the visual data.



Fig. 8 : Image Upload.

In Fig. 8, after the user uploads an image, the interface shows a preview of the image on the screen with a message saying . The uploaded image appears in a preview box, allowing users to confirm their selection. Below the image, information such as the file type and size is displayed. Users can then choose to submit the image for diagnosis or upload a new image if needed. Once submitted, the system analyzes the image to provide potential diagnoses.



Fig. 9 : Symptom Diagnosis Result.

In Fig. 9, after the image is uploaded and previewed, the user can click the "Predict" button to submit the image for analysis. This action sends the image to the system, which checks the database using advanced algorithms to compare the visual data. The system then processes the image and matches it with relevant medical conditions or diseases. Once the analysis is complete, the results are displayed on the screen, showing potential diagnoses based on the image data. The user is then provided with a list of possible diseases or conditions, along with recommended next steps or treatments.

**5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, this project represents a significant advancement in the integration of machine learning into the healthcare domain, particularly in the area of early disease detection. By combining the power of XGBoost for symptom-based disease prediction and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for analyzing skin condition images, the system provides a well-rounded approach for preliminary medical diagnosis. This dual approach enables users to input their symptoms or upload images of skin conditions to receive accurate, actionable insights into their potential health issues.

Not only does the system offer a more efficient and accessible way to identify diseases, but it also helps reduce the strain on healthcare systems by minimizing the need for unnecessary tests, leading to cost savings for both patients and providers. The predictive models, powered by structured symptom data and image analysis, assist healthcare professionals in making data-driven decisions, ultimately improving the quality and speed of care provided.

Moreover, this platform has the potential to bridge the gap in healthcare accessibility, especially for people in remote or underserved areas who may not have immediate access to healthcare providers. By facilitating early detection, the system can lead to more timely interventions, which are crucial for better health outcomes.

The user-friendly interface ensures that even those with limited medical knowledge can easily interact with the system, making it not only a tool for healthcare professionals but also an empowering resource for individuals seeking to understand their health conditions. In the long term, as the system continues to evolve and learn from a growing dataset, its predictive accuracy and potential impact on healthcare decision-making will only increase.

Overall, this AI-driven system exemplifies how technology can be harnessed to improve healthcare delivery, enhance early diagnosis, and ultimately contribute to a healthier and more proactive society. It stands as a testament to the power of combining artificial intelligence with medical expertise to tackle some of the most pressing challenges in modern healthcare.

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